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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
Subscription, paid in advance,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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THE
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FOR 1911.
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Settlements throughout the Far
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[a351]

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Hongkong, 25th April, 1908. [a354]

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7.00 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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Hongkong 1st April, 1909 [a546]

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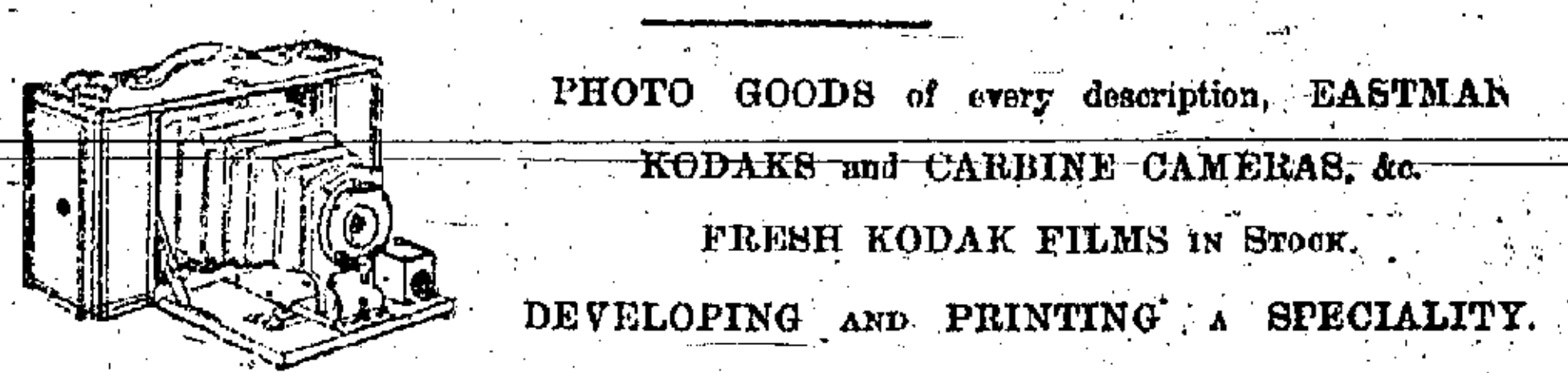


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CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
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Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [a791]

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THE "EMPIRE"
THE "STANDARD" } Billiard Tables.

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[a747-1]

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V. O. S.
WHISKY.**
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Commons, London, and the Houses of Parliament,
Canada.
**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.,**
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
[a72a]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.
WE HAVE This Day authorized Mr.
ARCHIBALD ORR LANG to
Sign the name of our Firm by Procuration in
Hongkong and China.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [a611]

NOTICE.
MY Business as a Commission Agent and
General Importer will henceforth be
conducted under the name of DOUGLAS
GRAHAM & Co., instead of DOUGLAS
GRAHAM, as formerly.
W. D. GRAHAM.
Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [a616]

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DENTAL SURGEON,
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3 From the
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Telephone 126.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [a408]

SIEN TING
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a474]

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EVERYTHING AT ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES.
Now is the time to Pick up Cheap and Good
Bargains.
FOR CASH ONLY.
Call and See for Yourself.
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No. 14, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1911. [a38]

ON SALE.
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1910.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE - - - - \$3.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1911.

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Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
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Electric Lifts to each Floor.
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Telephones on every Floor.
Every Co. fort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
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CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA.
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A HIGH CLASS HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
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MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a630]

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ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

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Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort
Fine View of the Harbour.
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"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

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Every information and Special attention given
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REASONABLE RATES.
WM. FARMER
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FLOWER STREET.

CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE.
THIS WEEK
3 SPECIAL PICTURES 3
THE CLOWN—COLOURED
MAX LINDER IN SEARCH OF A SWEETHEART
THE SCREPTURE.
MISS VERA FERRACE,
MISS GRACE VYVEENE.
Arriving Shortly—
MISS GRACE WILSON.
Look out for VERA FERRACE BENEFIT
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Lessee and Manager: E. H. STEPHENSON
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [a577]

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Per Doz.	
FINE PALE COGNAC (Marie Brizard & Roger's)	\$20.80
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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
[25]

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VERTS ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 25TH, 1911.

We have on three or four occasions during the past two years commented upon the seeming inadequacy of the sentences imposed in cases of serious crime in the Colony to effectually check the manifest tendency of serious crime to increase in the Colony. At the February assizes last year, the year before, and again this year the cases the Judges had to try were for the most part cases of armed robbery, and the Attorney-General last February was constrained to remark on the fact that this class of case had become extremely common in the Colony. Sentences in such cases have usually been from three to five years' hard labour with twenty-four strokes of the birch thrown in, but this inspires no dread in the criminal. He is indifferent to twenty-four strokes of the birch, and a term of imprisonment in His Majesty's gaol even when it is as long as five years, does not seem to strike terror into the heart of the Chinese evil-doer. At the assizes last February the Chief Justice was impelled in one very bad case to express his regret that the law did not permit him to add to the term of hard labour in gaol the punishment of "the cat." A Bill has now been introduced into the Legislative Council which will empower the Judges to order "the cat" in the case of any crime made

punishable under section 31 of the Larceny Ordinance, 1865, where the punishment of flogging is awarded by the Supreme Court on an offender whose age exceeds sixteen years. In all other cases where the punishment of flogging is awarded by the Supreme Court or by a Magistrate, it is provided that the flogging shall be inflicted on the breech. It is unnecessary to state that the amount of serious crime which takes place in the Colony cannot be measured by the reports of Police Court cases appearing in the newspapers. H.E. The Governor in the speech he made in the Council Chamber last Thursday indicated the difficulties under which the Police labour at the present time in bringing criminals to justice. We are quite sure that His Excellency's declaration that no efforts can be too strong to put an end to the state of things he described will be cordially endorsed by the entire community. We note with much satisfaction the large measure of success which has attended the campaign entered upon last year to banish undesirable aliens, and we welcome the announcement of a decision to increase the police force, and to endeavour to secure the co-operation of the Canton Authorities in the suppression of crime. Most of the serious crime in this Colony is committed by aliens, and we can only hope that the arrangements now being made for co-operation between the police force of Canton and that of this Colony will, combined with the increased severity of the sentences, have the salutary effect we all desire.

Six cases of small-pox occurred in the Colony last week, five being Chinese and one European. The first case of plague in Hongkong this year occurred yesterday. It was a Chinese case in First Street.

The death is announced of Mr. E. P. Pallister, for over thirty years in the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The Manila Observatory yesterday morning reported the Typhoon to be W. of Manila, more than 100 miles distant, moving W. N. W. or N. W.

It is announced that Mr. W. S. Brown will act as secretary of the H. K. & K. Wharf and Godown Co. during the absence of the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Halifax sentenced a coolie to fourteen days' imprisonment for stealing three bran bags from Kennedy's Stables.

H. L. H. the Crown Princess of Japan has been seriously ill of typhus fever. The critical stage has been passed, and according to the latest mail news from Japan there is now no cause for anxiety.

The last mail from Home brings news of the death of Mr. John Keddies Wilkie, who for many years was well-known in engineering circles throughout the Federated Malay States and the Straits.

At the Magistracy yesterday J. Olson was fined \$5 or seven days' imprisonment for being drunk and incapable. He took a ricksha, but could not make the coolie understand where he wanted to go, so the coolie took him to the Wanchai police station.

Mr. H. Figg, the manager of the Shanghai branch of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, has been bestowed upon him by the Chinese Government the Order of the Double Dragon, Third Division, First Class, for services rendered by him in connection with recent loans.

At the Marine Court yesterday the master of the steam launch *Kwa-wei* was fined \$10 for disregarding the rules of the road in the waters of the Colony on the 21st inst. A fine of \$50 was imposed on the master of the steam launch *Wai-ken* for carrying 59 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence.

Our Macao correspondent writes that the visit of the Bandmann Company to Macao on Sunday was a great treat. The house was crowded and the play—"The Merry Widow"—greatly appreciated. It is hoped that the Company will pay the Colony a visit on their next tour in the East.

While the river steamer *Erangai* was on her way from Canton to Hongkong a quarrel occurred among some coolies on board, an alleged Chin tai tan ("slave" trader) being stabbed. On arrival of the vessel in port the man was removed to hospital, but died on the way. An arrest has been made.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 23rd April—(exclusive of Easter Monday, when the doors were closed)—shows that of non-Chinese there were 355 to the Library and 155 to the Museum, and of Chinese 150 to the former and 2,932 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 505 persons and the Museum by 3,088.

A Chinese at the Magistracy yesterday was committed for trial for obtaining \$30 by false pretences. The defendant is alleged to have gone to a shop in Salt Fish Lane, West Point, and said he was sent by the master of a salt fish hulk at Shaukiwan to obtain \$30, for which he produced a forged order. The false pretence was subsequently discovered, and on the matter being reported the West Point police traced the defendant to Cheung Chau, where he was arrested two days later.

British subjects of the Chinese race at Amoy have decided to present to the Municipal Council a flag-staff as a permanent memorial of the Coronation. It is desired that the flagstaff shall be erected on the Bund.

The *Japan Chronicle* learns that Mr. W. F. Mitchell, who was for many years in Yokohama as manager of Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co., and who has many friends among the Japanese, has been appointed a director of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and is expected to arrive shortly in Japan by the Siberian Railway. He will take up his post at Yokohama as general manager of the Bank for the Far East.

Capt. John Whittle, Marine Superintendent of the China Navigation Co. at Shanghai, was presented last week with a massive silver rose bowl and four accompanying flower stands. The bowl was inscribed as follows: "Presented to Captain John Whittle, Marine Superintendent, by the Commandants and the Officers of the China Navigation Co., Ltd., as a token of respect and esteem, on his retirement, Shanghai, April, 1910. The flower stands each bore the Captain's initials.

During last month 133 water meter dials were stolen from various parts of the Colony, and for a time the police were baffled in their efforts to discover the thief. But on Sunday a Chinese detective observed a man in possession of a quantity of broken brass meter covers near the Bay View Police Station, and took him to the Station. There Sergeant Pitt learned that the man was employed by the Public Works Department to look after water meters, and he admitted removing the brass from seven meters along the Shaukiwan Road. Charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday, the thief was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and four hours' stocks.

While a Chinese detective from Wanchai was proceeding along Tsohou Street on his way to the Central Police Station yesterday, he stopped to question a Chinese who has carrying a bundle under his arm. The replies being unsatisfactory, the man was taken to the Central Station, and from information received there he was charged before Mr. Halifax at the Magistracy with breaking into a house at Tokwan, a village between Hunghom and Kowloon City. From this house he stole a watch, two silver neck chains and money and clothing to the value of \$39.50. The police recovered \$30 worth of the stolen property. The Magistrate, on hearing the evidence, sentenced the defendant to three months' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

Yokohama papers announce the premature death of Mrs. Mary Theresa Goodban, wife of Mr. J. H. Cateliffe Goodban, of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Yokohama. Mrs. Goodban gave birth to a daughter on the 1st ultimo, and for a week was making satisfactory progress. Unfortunately, complications set in, and terminated fatally a fortnight later. Mrs. Goodban, who was twenty-six years of age, was the third daughter of the late Mr. E. Flint Kilby, and, with the exception of a few years spent in England, has resided in Yokohama, where she was well-known and very highly respected. On October 27th, 1908, she was married to Mr. J. H. C. Goodban, and of the marriage there are two children, one born in September, 1909, and the other on the 1st ultimo. Mrs. Goodban leaves to mourn her loss in addition to her husband, a step-mother now in England, three sisters (Mrs. J. P. Black, of Kobe, Mrs. E. Weston, of Yokohama, and Miss Kilby, of Yokohama), and five brothers, all absent from Yokohama. To Mr. Goodban and to the members of the family the sympathy of a very large circle of friends will be extended in their very sad and somewhat sudden bereavement.

HONGKONG PRESS REPRESENTATIVE AT THE CORONATION.

The following has been officially communicated for publication:—

His Excellency having been invited by the Home Authorities to nominate a member of the local Press, for whom facilities have been arranged for attending the Coronation Service in Westminster Abbey and for viewing the various processions and other ceremonies, was pleased to nominate Mr. Hale, of the *Daily Press*. Since, however, his Principal in London could not approve of his acceptance, His Excellency has named Mr. Bellamy Brown, of the *China Mail*.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Pai Sui Cheuk, who was out on bail of \$1,000 on a charge of giving or offering a bribe of \$220 to Mr. A. Gibson, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, with a view to influencing his conduct as a public servant, or to induce him to do or omit to do an act contrary to his duty, or contrary to the rules of honesty and integrity, and contrary to section 4 of Ordinance 1 of 1898, did not answer his name when his case was called on before Mr. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday.

His Worship—Has he not appeared, Inspector Fenton?

Inspector Fenton—No, your Worship. The defendant is not in Court.

His Worship—His bail of \$1,000 will be forfeited. Is the \$200 in hand?

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe—Yes, it is in the custody of the police. Will your Worship issue a warrant?

His Worship—Yes, a warrant will be issued for the arrest of the defendant, and the \$220 can be held by the police.

TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE CHEUNG NGOI SAN FO.]

THE "MEIFOO" SUNK.

CONSIDERABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Shanghai, April 24th.

The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Meifoo" which was on the voyage from Swatow to Shanghai, during a dense fog collided with an unknown steamer near Shanghai and sank immediately. There were four foreign passengers on board who were saved, but of the 53 Chinese passengers only 15 have been saved. Of the crew and compradore department 14 members are missing.

We learn from the local office of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company that they have received confirmation of the sad news. The Company has been informed that it was another of their steamers, the *Kwongkei*, which collided with the *Meifoo*, striking her midships and causing her to sink in a short time. Twenty-eight Chinese passengers were drowned. The *Kwongkei* returned to Shanghai for repairs. The Company has despatched the *Yenchai* to the scene of the disaster to pick up the dead bodies.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

WRECK OF THE "ASIA"

PASSENGERS SAFE.

Tokyo, April 24th.

The Pacific Mail steamer "Asia" went aground on Sunday at Finga rocks in the latitude of Wenchow (between Foochow and Shanghai). She sent a wireless message to Formosa which the s.s. "America Maru" on route from Shanghai to Hongkong picked up and immediately proceeded to the rescue.

A telegram from our Shanghai correspondent is to the same effect, but adds that the U.S.S. *Helena* has proceeded to the rescue. Mr. Dalton, of the Pacific Mail S.S. Company, informed us that he had received a wire reporting that the *Asia* had taken off the passengers and mails and was proceeding to Shanghai and that the *Woojung* was standing by. It is believed that the cargo in two holds will be saved.

We learn that dense fog has prevailed in the Formosan Channel during the last two or three days and this is doubtless the cause of the accident.

Captain H. Gaukroger, who commands the steamer, is well acquainted with the coast, having been on the run for many years.

The *Asia* left Hongkong on Friday last with a full complement of passengers including the following:—Mrs. C. Shaw, Mrs. Francis Clark, Miss H. Clark, Mr. H. Cooper, Miss W. N. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Wammann, Mrs. N. E. Gordon-Dunster, Mrs. E. A. O'Connor, Mr. F. Yotting, Mr. and Mrs. E. Murray, Dr. and Mrs. O. Bartels, Misses S. and V. Bartels, Master D. Bartels, Mr. E. J. Lane, Mr. E. F. Simcock, Mr. E. Le Dao, Mr. and Mrs. A. Young, Capt. L. P. Brassy, Ensign H. P. Kelley, Ensign S. Cogswell, U.S.N., Mrs. S. C. Colville, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Clarke, Miss A. Clark, Mr. S. W. Thompson, Mr. C. A. J. Hendry, Mr. N. Helms, Mr. W. E. McMahon, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. E. W. Davies, Mr. J. Serper, Mrs. V. S. Houston, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Mackay, Miss M. Oliver, Mr. E. Vaumann, Mr. Wm. Brune, Mr. L. Knox, Mr. W. A. Farmer, Mr. Rudgren, Miss H. Dulsdon, Mrs. C. Jaffee and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Pike and child, Rev. H. E. House, Mr. S. P. Davy, Mrs. A. G. Gifford, Mr. T. E. Healy, Miss E. A. Wood, Miss Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. E. Underwood, Mr. O. Ems, Mrs. Barr and maid, Mrs. J. Carlton, Mrs. Shoofelt, Mr. C. T. Tillyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sprague, Miss Remfrey, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Crast, and Mr. D. H. Remfrey.

THE PLAGUE DELEGATES.

AN IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

PEKING, April 23rd.

An Imperial Audience will be granted on May 5th to the Delegates of the Eleven Countries represented at the Plague Conference.

A series of Chinese Official banquets and entertainments have also been arranged.

A JUROR EXEMPTED.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday when the name of Mr. F. X. de Souza was called, the gentleman asked the Chief Justice that he might be excused. He was the shipping clerk in the Messageries Maritimes, and as there was no one else to take his place in the office it would be very awkward for him to be absent. There were two steamers at present, and he had to attend to the freight and to passengers. His Lordship thought the public were sufficiently interested in the work to allow him to excuse the juror.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

ARMISTICE IN MEXICO.

LONDON, April 24th.

The Mexican Government has agreed to an armistice and opened peace negotiations.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, April 24th.

The latest news from Major Bermond is dated April 18th. It states that the morale of the troops has improved, thanks to the victory of the 12th inst.

TSAR AND MINISTER.

LONDON, April 24th.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Tsar has addressed a rescript to M. Stolypin thanking him for his services to the State.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

LONDON, April 24th.

A New York message states that the Mexico insurgent leader, General Madero, says that he does not insist upon the resignation of President Diaz as a preliminary to the signing of peace.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

BRITAIN'S SYMPATHY.

LONDON, April 24th.

The English newspapers warmly sympathise with France in the difficult task confronting her in Morocco, and consider that none of the Powers would object to the despatch of an expedition to Fez, where the lives of Europeans of all nations are endangered.

THE CORONATION.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS FUSHIMI IN HONGKONG.

T. I. H. Prince and Princess Higashi-Fushimi, who will represent the Emperor of Japan at the Coronation of King George V., reached Hongkong yesterday by the N. Y. K. S. *Kamo Maru*.

The Imperial Highnesses go first to Paris until June 18, when they leave the French capital for London, where they will remain about ten days. Their Imperial Highnesses will then return home, en route Berlin, Rome, Vienna, and other European capitals.

Their complete suite is as follows:—Admiral Count Togo, General Count Nogi, Count Totsi (Grand Master of Ceremonies), Mrs. Miyako, Mr. Watanabe (Master of Ceremonies), Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshida, Commander Taniguchi, Lieutenant-Commander Kiyokawa, aide-de-camp to His Imperial Highness.

The *Kokumin* (Tokyo) in a congratulatory article in honour of the departing Prince and his suite, states that Prince Higashi-Fushimi is the fittest prince to represent the Emperor at the Coronation festivities of the greatest sea power in the world, inasmuch as his Highness has had the closest relations with the Navy since his eleventh year, i.e., in 1878, and in 1884 went to England for the prosecution of studies in Naval affairs, returning to Japan in 1892. In the course of his campaigns with Russia and China His Highness took an active part and at present occupies an important position in the Japanese Navy.

As regards Princess Higashi-Fushimi, who is to represent the Empress, the *Kokumin* regards her Highness as a noble type of Japanese lady, combining all the best traditional qualities of the Japanese woman as well as the attractions of a modern lady. Her Highness has a wonderful aptitude for foreign languages, being exceptionally well versed in English and French. The journal also recounts her various active connections with charity institutions and the great respect and affection in which she is held by Japanese womanhood.

As regards Counts Togo and Nogi, the *Kokumin* cannot add anything to the knowledge already possessed by the general public; but the journal must remind its readers that the Nelson of Japan was one of the earliest Japanese naval students in England, having presented his studies in England forty years ago. His brilliant career as a sailor makes him the best representative of the Japanese navy. In respect to General Nogi, the *Kokumin* characterises him as not only an ideal type of Japanese soldier but as the living model of all the knightly qualities that go to constitute the ideal samurai. His simplicity of habit as well as his famous a-bi-ments in the recent campaign renders him Japan's most fitting representative.

The Tokyo journal concludes by referring to Count Totsi as one most thoroughly acquainted with the manners, customs and Court ceremonies of all the countries of the globe.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports meeting of the Hongkong Schools was held on the race course at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon. The large programme, embracing 24 events, was witnessed by a large attendance, and the sport was entered into with enthusiasm by the representatives of the different schools, notwithstanding the very hot weather. Included among the trophies on view in the grandstand were the International football cup and the running cup which were won by the South China team—comprising Hongkong and Canton boys—at Nankin. Music was provided during the afternoon by the K.O.Y.L.I. band. Patrons and officials were—Patrons:—H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard K.C.M.G., C.B., H.E. Major General C. A. Anderson C.B., the right Rev. Bishop Landor, the right Rev. Bishop D. Pozzoni, the Ven. Rev. E. J. Barnett, Archdeacon of Hongkong, the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G., Commodore Eyles, R.N., E. A. Irving, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel Chapman, V.D., Sir H. N. Medley, J. J. Leiria Esq., Consul for Portugal and E. Ralphs, Esq.

Clocks of the Course: Messrs. A. E. Sutherland, S. R. Moore, A. Vivian and H. A. Cox. Starters: Messrs. H. Sykes, E. J. Edwards, H. Maunderson and R. C. Barlow.

Judges: Messrs. A. Hamilton, Bro. Austin, A. O. Brown, and G. A. Hancock. Handicappers: Messrs. H. Sykes and R. C. Barlow.

Official Time Keepers: Messrs. A. W. Grant, W. Carson and P. Currie.

Results of events were as follows:—100 YARDS FLAT RACE, for boys over 10 and under 14. 1. Wong Shan-nin; 2. J. Ribeiro; 3. F. X. da Silva. Time—14 secs.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE, championship. For boys under 17 years. 1. Wong Shan-nin; 2. Chan Un Ki; 3. Y. Mahomed. Time—11½ secs.

120 YARDS FLAT RACE (handicap). For boys under 10. 1. D. Barnard; 2. E. Mossides; 3. V. de G. Xavier.

440 YARDS FLAT RACE (handicap). For Chinese boys. 1. Ip Kwan; 2. Kwok Shin Yan; 3. Chan Wing Hong.

ONE MILE BICYCLE RACE (handicap). 1. Cheung U Pui; 2. R. Lee; 3. Carlos Vas. High Jump, for boys over 15 and under 18. 1. Y. Mahomed; 2. A. E. Hall. Height—4 ft. 1 in.

HALF-MILE CIVIL SERVICE CHALLENGE CUP. For boys under 17 years. To be won three years in succession: 1. J. Anderson; 2. W. Siemson; 3. M. Ramjahn.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE (handicap). 1. Chan Un Ki; 2. Y. Mahomed; 3. F. Roberts.

120 YARDS HURDLES RACE (handicap). Championship event for boys under 17. 1. Cheung U Pui; 2. J. Ribeiro; 3. J. Gomez.

120 YARDS FLAT RACE. For Chinese boys under 14. 1. Ip Kwan; 2. Wong Shan-nin; 3. Ip Mok Shing.

HIGH JUMP. For boys under 15. Championship event. 1. Wong Shan-nin; 2. L. Lopes. Height—4 ft. 6 in.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (handicap). For girls under 10. 1. M. Loureiro; 2. A. Silva.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (handicap). For girls 10 years and over. 1. Sylvia Xavier; 2. Celeste Silva.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL. Championship event. 1. Kluat Kluat; 2. H. Cecil-Lada; 3. Tsing Ling. Distance—91 yards.

SKIPPING RACE. 100 yards. 1. M. Loureiro; 2. C. Silva; 3. Carmen Osmond.

50 YARDS FLAT RACE open to all comers under 7. 1. Ila; 2. E. Castro.

300 YARDS FLAT RACE. For Chinese boys 14 years and over. 1. Chan Un Ki; 2. Cheung U Pui; 3. Kwok Shin Yan.

QUARTER-MILE. Ellis Kadoorie Challenge Cup. To be won three years in succession: 1. A. M. Dux; 2. F. X. da Silva; 3. Wong Shan-nin.

SEVEN FURLONG FLAT RACE (handicap) open to past pupils. 1. F. Cruz; 2. W. Weng; 3. O. H. Lopes.

100 YARDS THREE LEGGED RACE. 1. M. Ramjahn and A. Gifford; 2. W. Hall and W. Siemson.

SACK RACE. 1. Sang Kam Chia; 2. E. Phillips; 3. F. Loureiro.

TWO MILE BICYCLE RACE. Open to past pupils. 1. A. E. Morling; 2. G. Lee.

TEAM RACE. Challenge Cup. Open to all schools. Teams of eight: 1. Queen's College; 2. St. Joseph's College.

At the conclusion of the sports Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, presented the prizes, and was accorded a lusty three cheers and a "tiger" by the boys.

AN ALLEGED FORGED ORDER.

Four Chinese were charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon with forging an order and obtaining 205 bags of rice valued at \$1,500.

Inspector Robertson presented, Mr. J. H. Gardiner watched the case on behalf of the Yuen On Insurance, Loan and Godown Co., and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon) appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Shenton informed the Court that he had not had an opportunity of seeing his clients. His clerk went to the gaol that morning with a letter to Mr. Craig, who said they were not gaoled, but in the charge of the police. The clerk on duty refused to allow the clerk to see them until he got authority from Inspector Robertson, which was eventually obtained. He mentioned this as he trusted his Worship would recognise the fact.

His Worship—Yes, I will recognise it.

Inspector Robertson stated that he wished to charge the defendants one at a time, and he had a witness from Canton to give evidence against the first defendant. The evidence would be that on the 7th instance 205 bags of rice were taken from the Yuen On Godown in the Des Vaux Road by a man who gave the name of Lan Kum. This man, who got delivery of the rice, would give evidence that the forged order was in the hands of the first defendant (whose case was taken first). The complaint had 405 bags of rice in the godown, and 200 of the bags were delivered on two orders which were before the Court. The man who bought the rice at Canton would say that the defendant went to his shop, sold the rice to him and received payment. The defendant also sent this witness a letter telling him that rice was being shipped. The writing of the letter was admitted, but defendant did not sign it in his own name. The second defendant would state that the order on which the rice was obtained from the godown was received by him from the first defendant. The former signed a receipt for the money, but he said he was forced to do so by the first defendant.

Evidence was called and the hearing adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, April 24th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT).

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT—ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Chief Justice on taking his seat addressed the panel in these words:—Gentlemen of the panel, there is a custom in England for a judge when opening an assize to discuss or to mention to the grand jury any question of importance which affects the administration of the criminal law. That custom does not obtain here, but I think it is my duty to take this occasion to refer to two very important amendments of the criminal law which the legislature has enacted. The first, although it is not yet passed into law the principle has been accepted, is the abolition of minimum penalties. The idea of minimum penalty is a barbarous one, and it was abolished some years ago in England, but it is not abolished in this Colony. The legislature, however, has recognised the necessity for leniency, and it has also recognised the necessity in certain cases of increasing the stringency of the law. As you all know, the "cat" has been introduced in the case of certain offences of a particularly heinous kind, and the Court are now authorised—

Mr. Alabaster—The second reading has not been passed.

His Lordship—The Secretary of State has authorised the introduction of a bill authorising the Court to administer the "cat" in cases of certain offences with violence. Now, gentlemen, the punishment involves three things: first the reform of the criminal; second, deterrent to others; third, underlying, though rarely expressed, is the old Hebrew theory of vengeance. If the law did not deter from committing these crimes, the legislature is perfectly justified in having recourse to vengeance, that is, to administer the same kind of penalty as the prisoner has used in committing his offence. Gentlemen, the "cat" is the established form of vengeance known to English law, but it has long been disused. It was considered inconsistent with English notions. Everybody, however, engaged in the administration of the criminal law having recommended the use of the "cat" in certain cases, the Secretary of State has sanctioned it, and I have very little doubt the legislature will pass it into law. Gentlemen, there are three stages in the administration of the criminal law, three institutions involved. The first is the legislature which creates the law. The second is the judge who enforces the law. The third is the jury on whom the judges depend for finding the facts. I especially want to take this opportunity to emphasise what I am so frequently saying to juries individually, and that is, that the juries have mistaken the functions which the principle of the English law casts upon them separately, that is to say, giving the prisoner the benefit of the doubt if it has been exercised over and over again in a way never intended, and I have known prisoners escape who were manifestly guilty because when the case was put to the jury it was stated that there were any doubt the prisoner should get the benefit of it, and they became impregnated with the belief that there was a doubt. Gentlemen, the Secretary of State has authorised this law. The legislature will probably pass it, the judges will enforce it, and it remains for the jury to assist the judges in putting this salutary penalty into force.

ALLEGED SEDITION.

Three quondam Chinese named Kwong Hing, Li Chuan, and Cheong Ching surrounded to their bail to answer charges of publishing seditious literature calculated to cause tumult and disorder in China. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. Bowley, conducted the case for the Crown, and Mr. Potter, instructed by Mr. P. S. Dixon, appeared for the defence.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. T. E. Pearce (foreman), J. F. von Rees, D. Doward, G. L. Duns, Fitzroy Frisk, E. Goldsmith and G. W. Gogg.

Mr. Alabaster in opening the case for the prosecution said—We live on the edge of an empire which is in friendship with our own. We enjoy the protection of a code of laws which is different to the code of laws of the empire so near to us, and all who live here enjoy the protection of the same laws although the majority are natives of the neighbouring empire. It is right therefore that they should not use this Colony as an asylum for inciting the inhabitants of the neighbouring empire to commit crime and to rebel against the ruling powers in that neighbouring empire. Accordingly the legislature in this Colony, following the principle of the Order in Council which his late Majesty passed with reference to the Consular Courts in China and Korea, has passed an Ordinance which says, "Every person who within the Colony prints, publishes or offers for sale or distributes any printed or written newspaper or book or other publication containing matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder in China or to incite persons to commit a crime in China shall be guilty of an offence."

The charge against the three prisoners is that they published and offered for sale a certain book on the 4th March and that there was in it matter calculated to excite tumult and disorder in China. Counsel having explained the various charges, proceeded—All the prisoners are employed in a drugist's shop. The first prisoner is the managing partner, the second is a fook, and the third is the accountant. On the 4th March a police sergeant bought a copy of the book in question from the second defendant, and on the 30th March other copies were bought and an

enormous number of copies of the book were found on the premises on which the three defendants were. When charged with selling the books, the defendants admitted selling the books, and it will be for the jury to say whether any word in the book is calculated to excite tumult or disorder in China and whether it is calculated to incite persons to crime in China. The submission of the Crown is that it is calculated to do both. "The book contains a considerable amount of harmless matter, but there is in it what purports to be a song and there is internal evidence that it must have been written within the last year or two, because there are references to the present child Emperor of China. You will all probably know that the ruling race in China is not Chinese but Manchu, and that dynasty is the Sing dynasty. The Manchus came to China in the 17th century and swept the Ming from the throne and they have since occupied it. The song is entitled, "Slab Manchus and Sing," and the sub-title describes it as a dramatic song. The song begins, "By gambling great injury has been done to our Kwantung province." Counsel then went on to quote the song at length, in the course of which statements against the ruling race were forcibly expressed. One was, "I hate the shaggy-haired Manchus devils." In another verse the singer asks, "Why should we submit to their despicable rule?" and later he remarks, "We are a pitiable people whose country has been lost."

Evidence was then called in support of the prosecution.

Inspector E. Sullivan spoke to visiting the shop in question and finding the books produced being offered for sale.

Cross-examined: Is this the first prosecution which has been taken under this Ordinance?—Yes.

Has any warning been given to the Chinese as was done with regard to the opium law?—No.

You are an Irishman, aren't you?—Yes.

Have you ever read the articles in the Nationalist newspapers?—I have at times.

Have you ever read leading articles in the Nationalist papers calling upon the Irish race to throw off the English yoke?—No.

That is surprising. Have you ever seen any literature which expressed a fervent desire that Ireland should cease to be under the government of England?—I know they are agitating for Home Rule.

Have you ever seen any literature such as that?—I can't say that I have.

His Lordship—The Court cannot take any notice of that.

Mr. Potter—I only wanted to get it out of the inspector, but apparently he has kept out of politics.

On the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Potter said he did not propose to call any evidence. I do not know whether it is for my friend to address the jury, or for me.

Mr. Alabaster—I have the right to reply, and I don't think I should give up that right. My friend may rely on my not using the right improperly.

Mr. Potter—The question is, is the right of reply vested in the Attorney-General or in the Acting Attorney-General?

His Lordship—I decided the point a year ago. Mr. Potter—I think I am entitled to the last word. Nobody except the King's Attorney-General can deprive the prisoner of the last word.

Mr. Alabaster—I submit I am the King's Attorney-General. I should be the last to press the case, but I do not want a precedent to be created while I am acting.

His Lordship—I am quite clear that there is a right of reply.

Mr. Potter then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners, and said his friend had referred to the benefits which accrued to the Chinese owing to their living in this Colony, and enjoying the English laws. If there was one right which the Englishman cherished most it was the right of freedom of thought and the freedom of speech and the right to put his thoughts on paper and publish them broadcast throughout the British Dominions. That was a right enjoyed not only by Englishmen, but by every foreigner who went to English territory. It was a right which had been obtained after one of the greatest struggles in the English history, and he did not think it could be suggested in that Court that an enlightened Colonial legislature intended to fly in the face of the established law of England, and to deprive a Chinaman of his right to think as he pleased and to write what he pleased. He would give them an instance that it was permissible for any man in any part of the British Dominions to put in a paper an article advocating that the King should be abolished, and that a republic should be set up.

His Lordship—I don't wish to interrupt, but we are not dealing with the law of England. We are merely dealing with the words of this statute, and for certain reasons this statute has been passed, and we have nothing to do with the law of England.

Mr. Potter—I am going to ask the jury to say that this Ordinance does not mean that a man cannot criticise the Government of China if that is the meaning of the Ordinance, then His Excellency and the gentlemen who sit on the Council and advise him have, with all respect, flown directly in the face of the law of England, and if that were the meaning of the Ordinance, I submit that it never would have been sanctioned by the King of England.

His Lordship said the history of the Ordinance was well known, and it was for the protection of British subjects.

Mr. Potter said his point was this. Could a man fairly criticise political affairs in China or not? The jury would take the law from his Lordship absolutely, but he submitted that the

only reasonable construction they could put on the Ordinance was that it did not intend to take away from a man the right of fairly criticising the Government of China, but what it did aim at was the suppression of literature of a revolutionary character, which had for its object the pulling down of the Government, the laws, and customs without any suggestion as to what should be substituted in their place; literature emanating from persons whose one desire was to rack and ruin, and who were not imbued with the desire of seeing their country bettered. That was the kind of literature that the Ordinance aimed at. If that were not so, the editor of any one of the morning papers would be liable to be indicted and put into the dock because he wrote a leading article which criticised the taxation of China in strong language. Not only was he liable to be so indicted, but he (Mr. Potter) said he ought to be indicted rather than one of the prisoners, because a copy of that leading article, republished in a Chinese paper in China, would be more likely to cause tumult and disorder than the publication of a book before them in Hongkong. A strong leading article written in a style which would commonly be called a trenchant would have more effect than a book like the one before them. If they construed the Ordinance in any other way than in the way he was asking the jury, there would be no possible escape from the point he had raised. Any man was liable to be indicted for sending a letter to a paper criticising severely China and the Chinese. The jury would note that it was not necessary that the literature should be sent into China; the section simply said within the Colony. It meant, as he had said, that any one of their local editors who had published any article the nature of which he had mentioned was liable to be indicted at any moment. The Ordinance was not aimed at honest criticism. If that were so, it would be against the principle of the whole English law. Taking another example, if a Chinaman flees from China to Hongkong, having been guilty of a crime in China, the Chinese authorities may ask the Government to extradite the man to China, so that he may be punished. The man may say in reply that he is a political refugee, and the crime was a political one. If he proved that, the Government would not send him back, and he was a free man. He could stand up in Canton, call the present Chinese Government all the low names that he could think of, flog to Hongkong, and he was a free man. His crime was a political one, but although that was so, the Crown asked them to say that any man who wrote an honest criticism on Chinese affairs was guilty of a crime, although they would not send the same man to China. The jury had a very difficult task before them. Although it was a European jury, some of them may have been in the Colony three weeks, while they may have been here for 30 years. They had to say whether a certain document would cause tumult and disorder in China. As a matter of fact they were absolutely ignorant of the state of China at the present time, so far as that case was concerned, because they were not allowed by law to wander outside the evidence. There was no evidence to show in what state China was in at the present day, and therefore they must be in blank ignorance. Counsel emphasised the fact that although the Ordinance had been in existence for the past five years, that was the first case, so far as they knew, that had been tried under it. Dealing with the book itself, Counsel said the title was, "A treatise on those things to excite the nerves of the mind." It might almost be an advertisement for Mother Seig's Syrup. (Laughter.) In conclusion, he asked them to say that the document which had been produced in Court, and on which the Crown relied, was not calculated to excite persons to disorder and tumult in China.

Mr. Alabaster said he did not wish the jury to regard the Ordinance as meaning nothing more or less than it stated, and he argued the submission fell within the meaning of the section. He asserted that the "liberty and scurrilous race" was indeed calculated to incite tumult and disorder and even crime in China, and he pointed out that they would not expect the title "Slab Manchus and Sing" to be at variance with the song itself. In conclusion, he said that the prosecution had nothing to do with the assassination of the Tartar-General at Canton, as those men were in custody before the Tartar-General died.

His Lordship addressed the jury. The Government, he said, had for political reasons passed this Ordinance and it prohibited the publication of any matter calculated to incite tumult and disorder. The jury were Europeans, but he could not help feeling that it would have been better to have had Chinese jurors. It was exceedingly difficult to bring themselves down to the level of the Chinese mind to which that sort of publication appealed. It was exceedingly difficult to judge. The jury would take the standard with which they were familiar. They would not be able to appreciate the standards of education or incipient revolt which might excite many of the lower class of Chinese. He must ask them to do their best to come down to this level, and ascertain whether that publication was likely to excite those people in China to tumult and revolt.

The jury having retired to consider their verdict brought in a verdict of not guilty by four to three, and were asked to reconsider their verdict, as the Court could not accept a less majority than five to two. They returned later and the foreman announced that the majority was now five to two.

The prisoners were accordingly discharged.

FOREIGN.

A young Chinese named Chan Haug was charged with obtaining a registered letter containing a negotiable cheque for \$65 from the Post Office by means of a forged order.

Mr. Potter, who appeared for the defence, tendered a plea of guilty and asked for leniency on the ground of the prisoner's youth. His Lordship took this into consideration and passed sentence of six months.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELARD (ACTING PRISON JUDGE).

UNNATURAL OFFENCE. A Chinese named Leung Shun was charged with attempted unnatural offence. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., conducted the prosecution.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. T. Hunter, J. Hunter, W. Hedley, J. G. S. Gaudin, E. Gomes, W. F. Gardner, Jr., and C. Pryce.

Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

MANSLAUGHTER. Ho Ngau was found guilty of manslaughter at Lamau Prison and was committed to prison for six weeks.

ARMED ROBBERY. Li Luk was convicted of having participated in an armed robbery in Lee Yuen Street, but sentence was deferred until to-day.

THE SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE.

PETITION FOR WINDING-UP.

Sh. Haviland & Co. Solicitors, Jdges, H. M. S. Supreme Court, at Shanghai, commenced on Wednesday last the hearing of a petition by Isaac Raymond Michael for the winding up of the Court of the Shanghai Stock Exchange under the provisions of the Companies' Consolidation Act, 1908.

The Crown Advocate (Mr. H. P. Wilkinson) said that he applied, not being a contributory of the Stock Exchange or one of its creditors, as Crown Advocate to appear in this case as being a person of public importance and one of interest to the department. Counsel was in favour of the petition, but on official grounds as set out in affidavit.

Mr. J. C. E. Douglas represented petitioner. Mr. H. S. Oppé appeared for the Stock Exchange, and Mr. D. McNeill for the Cathay Trust. Limited, the creditors, he said, upon whose supported claim the petition for winding up was founded.

He appeared to oppose the petition. Mr. Oppé said that on general grounds there could be no objection to the Crown Advocate watching a case if he wished to do so, but that was a very different thing to appearing in a petition to wind up a Company. The Act of 1908, under which these proceedings were brought, said that a petition might be brought by a contributory or creditor.

His Lordship said that he did not understand that the Crown Advocate was petitioner. Mr. Oppé said that the case was on the Crown Advocate to show on what *locus standi* he wished to appear in this matter. Counsel said that the Crown Advocate had no *locus standi* in the matter at all. He quoted from Palmer's Company Precedents, Winding-Up Companies, and commented that they all had a general interest in the administration of justice, and he submitted that the interest was safe in the hands of the Court. Mr. Wilkinson had filed an affidavit in this matter upon which something would have to be said. If that affidavit was read, in evidence it would be necessary to cross-examine.

The Crown Advocate said that he proposed to take off his wig and gown and go into the witness-box if his learned friend wished to ask him any questions. It was laid down that only certain persons could present petitions, but it further said that any other persons wishing to appear on the hearing of the petition must give certain notice.

His Lordship—Who are entitled to appear? This was the question.

The Crown Advocate read portions of the Act and said that he left the matter in the hands of the Court. In this matter, quite apart from the petitioner in this case, Counsel's interests were entirely separate from his, and the question was that, he (Mr. Wilkinson) officially led that this "place should be wound up" in this trial, he was entitled to. His Lordship was not clear that the Crown Advocate was entitled.

Mr. Wilkinson referred to the powers of the Board of Trade, and said that he had nothing stronger than that.

Mr. Douglas said that there was the difficulty of finding out what this institution was that they wished to wind up. It appeared nearest to an institution which was licensed by the Board of Trade.

His Lordship said that if the Board of Trade would be entitled to be represented in a proceeding of this kind in England, it seemed to him quite reasonable that the Court as represented by the Crown Advocate for administrative purposes—the administrative side—should appear at Home. If Mr. Wilkinson could satisfy him that the Board of Trade was entitled to intervene, to conduct or assist in the conduct of a case of this kind, he would be subject to anything Mr. Oppé or McNeill had to say, in relation to the Crown Advocate's application.

Mr. Wilkinson quoted from Part IV. of The Laws of England by Lord Halsbury, and in doing so remarked—"I understand, my Lord, that they claim to be a charitable institution." He had thought of asking for special instructions from the Court, but he thought it would be an act of discourtesy and somewhat prejudicial to the matter.

His Lordship—"And I don't think you would have got them."

Mr. McNeill referred his Lordship to Palmer's Company Law as to when the Board of Trade would be likely to intervene in the matter.

Mr. Douglas said that his Company, which was registered in Hongkong, appeared to bear the nearest resemblance to an association formed for profit under a licence. Counsel thought that if his Lordship was asking for the Board of Trade to revoke the licence, he would find that the Board of Trade was satisfied that this was a Company which was formed for one purpose should have a revocation of its licence, then it should be wound up under the 1908 Act. In seeing whether the licence should be revoked or not someone must exercise the functions of the Board of Trade.

His Lordship—I think, Mr. Crown Advocate, you will have to be content with watching the case.

Mr. Oppé opened his argument by discussing the question: Has the Court jurisdiction to wind up this Company on the ground that it is insolvent or that it is just and equitable to wind up the Company? This Company was founded under the Hongkong Companies Ordinance of 1865, section 25, which contained provisions for winding up an association with a corporate character where that association was not a trading corporation at all. The effect of that was "limited" from the name. Mr. Oppé read paragraph 4 of section 20 of the English Act of 1908. He assumed for the purpose of argument that the Governor of Hongkong had the same power to revoke a

licence granted by him as the Board of Trade at Home. It was stated in the Memorandum of an Association of this kind broke any of the conditions of its licence, any member who was aggrieved thereby had the right to redress by appealing to the Governor of Hongkong under this Memorandum. Counsel quoted from Palmer on Companies on the difficulties of such incorporation, and then proceeded to read portions of the Memorandum of Association or the Shanghai Stock Exchange. He commented that the Memorandum was somewhat defective. The usual form was to say that which each member guaranteed. The draughtsman of this Memorandum overlooked the necessity of stating the amount which each member guaranteed. There was no clause saying that it was limited by guarantee, but it had been registered as a company limited by guarantee. Another thing which had been overlooked was that it did not say what the destination of the funds should be after the Company was wound up. Counsel next proceeded to deal with the position of the petitioner in this case. He said that the Court would always exercise jurisdiction in order to protect the assets of a company, because otherwise the assets would be endangered. The only instances in which the English Court had wound up a foreign company, not registered in England, had been in the interest of creditors and to protect the assets. He submitted that the Company being as it was application must first be made to the Governor of Hongkong for revocation of the licence and not to the Court, that was to say, it was based on the just and equitable clause as stated in Mr. Douglas's petition.

Mr. McNeill said that he appeared for the Cathay Trust, who claimed to be a creditor of the Company. He might add that the claim was disputed by Mr. Oppé. Mr. McNeill continued, and that Mr. Oppé was saying was that a Court in England would not wind up a company of this particular kind under the Companies Act and that it would say, if a question of this kind was brought before it, "this particular company of this kind is not one which we can wind up under the Companies' Acts. Secondly, that this being a Company which we might wind up under the Companies Act we will not exercise our jurisdiction to wind it up in the interests of a shareholder."

Counsel only referred to this because of a remark (in fact from his Lordship) that this point was of very great importance. His Lordship would easily see that the two points put forward by Mr. Oppé did not cover the whole question of jurisdiction. Those points of objection to jurisdiction in this particular case did not touch the question, in any particular case in which his Lordship would exercise jurisdiction, of how he should exercise jurisdiction. Counsel asked his Lordship to keep his mind open on this point.

His Lordship said that he could not help having in his mind the suggestion which had been made in Hongkong, that this Court had no jurisdiction whatever to wind up.

Mr. McNeill said that he did not put forward the suggestion that the Court had no jurisdiction, neither did Mr. Oppé, in an ordinary trading company. But if he had to argue the case of a trading company he would argue as to the manner in which that jurisdiction should be exercised.

Mr. Douglas in his argument dealt in detail with the points raised by Mr. Oppé. First of all there was the question of the constitution of the company itself. Was this a company limited by guarantee or was it an Association not for profit? The petition, which followed the licence which was drawn by a lawyer from Hongkong, described the Company as limited by guarantee. Counsel asked whether it was a Company limited by guarantee or was an association not for profit his Lordship could wind up. Mr. Oppé had contended that under Article 268 of the Act of 1903 the company could not be wound up except on a creditor's petition. Counsel cited in re Commercial Bank of South Australia and submitted that this case was against Mr. Oppé. The argument that they should apply to the Governor of Hongkong to revoke the licence was met by the statement that Hongkong, being the place that gave this company birth, had little more interest in it and the Court in which it was should exercise jurisdiction over it. The licence that had been granted was only a licence to omit the word "limited." If the Governor revoked the licence, the company simply had to add the word "limited." A foreign company in England was only dealt with as an unregistered company because it was not registered there. This was a joint stock company and it did not come to be wound up under the Act only because it was a joint stock company registered outside the jurisdiction and not within the jurisdiction. He submitted that the Court had power to make a winding-up order.

Mr. Oppé replied and his Lordship adjourned the case until Monday next.

SHANGHAI SPRING RACE MEETING, 1911.

Writing of the gallops on Wednesday last the N. C. Daily News sporting reporter says:—

With one or two exceptions the racing track was fast and the weather was fine. The best performances were those of Ebony Tree and Cypress Tree—Mr. Marshall's griffins—the former covering one mile in 2:09.4, with last quarter in 31.3 sec., and the latter one mile in 2:09.2, last quarter in 32 sec. Wingfield, another griffin and a Derby candidate, had Mr. Johnstone in the saddle and his whole time for 1 1/4 miles in 2:44.3 was good, but his last quarter covered 32 sec. and his finish was hardly satisfactory. Of other Derby candidates, Bonaire covered the last 1/4 mile in 33.54, with last quarter in 32.1 sec.; Cormorant went 1 1/4 miles in 3:29.4, with last quarter in 31.2 sec.; Bonito, 1 1/4 miles in 3:33, with last quarter in 30.3 sec.; Workman 1 1/4 miles in 2:49, last quarter in 29.4 sec.; Parovox, one mile in 2:12.3, last quarter in 32.2 sec.; Ranchero, three-quarters of a mile in 1:36.4, three-quarters of a mile in 1:36.2, last quarter in 33 sec. (going easily).

Of the old ponies, perhaps the best gallops were those of Persimmon Tree a mile in 2:11.3, last quarter 32.3 sec., beating Apple Tree with 3:05; Oil King, one mile in 2:2.4, last half mile 1:02.4, last quarter 30.4 sec.; Thous and Soyle, three-quarters of a mile in 1:54.4, last quarter 31.4 sec.; Worcester, one mile in 2:15.3, last quarter 32.4 sec.; Capello, three-quarters of a mile in 1:54.4, last quarter 30.4 sec.; whilst Oberon, Tealark and Minstrel also performed creditably.

THE BUFFS.

Brigadier Major H. Findley, 2nd Battalion The Buffs, Singapore, has been appointed a staff officer at the Remount Department, and has been graded as a staff captain whilst so employed.

Major Findley has been associated with The Buffs for nearly fourteen years, was a The Buffs' special service officer in South Africa, Adjutant and Quartermaster of the School of Mounted Infantry, and Adjutant of Volunteers. He served with the Mounted Infantry in South Africa, took part in the operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and other parts of the country (mentioned in despatches, brevets, and honours), and was awarded three clasps and Major's medal with two clasps.

INTIMATIONS

HAIR CAME OUT IN COMBFULS.

Eight Bare Patches on Child's Head. Skin Rashed, Crusted and Irritated. Afraid of Losing All Her Hair.

Cured After Using Box of Cuticura Ointment with Cuticura Soap.

"I am pleased to say my little girl's head is completely cured after using one box of Cuticura Ointment and also washing her head with Cuticura Soap. You would like to know about the case, I am sure."

"It started first by her hair coming out in combfuls, leaving a spot about the size of a shilling. The skin looked rashed and crusted and irritated her very much. Naturally I became very anxious when I saw eight different bare patches on her head. I was afraid she was going to lose all her hair. I tried the well advertised remedies and they did not

good, so I took her to a skin hospital. The doctor told me it was ringworm and to keep her from scratching, which I did. I attended the hospital with her for seven weeks. I used two large boxes of the ointment which they prescribed, on her head every week and she had to wear a black calico cap. Her poor little face became swollen and red wherever the ointment touched it."

"One day I sent for a box of Cuticura Ointment. After thoroughly cleansing her head of all the old ointment, I started in with the Cuticura. The next day, directly with it seemed to take the irritation away, and soon we saw an improvement. Before long her hair was quite clear and the hair growing over the scalp. Now her hair has grown beautiful and long, with nothing but the Cuticura Ointment and the Cuticura Soap with which I wash it."

(Signed) Mrs. Nam, 3, Grey Rock St., West Derby Rd., Liverpool, Eng., May 23, 1910.

The Cuticura Remedies afford the most economical treatment for the skin, scalp and hair from infancy to age. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are also sufficient. Sold throughout the world. London Dispensary, Ltd., 11, Charterhouse Square. Post-free, booklet on skin diseases.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH, 1911.

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NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to THE MANAGER, Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After third hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Nos. 35. Telephone Nos. A.B.C. 5th & 6th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STAMPS! STAMPS!

WANTED to buy lots of ASIATIC STAMPS, as China, Hongkong, Siam, etc. Any quantity. Apply to day between 1 and 2.30 p.m. to Mr. L. FISCHER, on board S.S. "AUSTRIA," in the Harbour.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [631]

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

MR. WILLIAM SAMUEL BROWN will act as SECRETARY of the above Company during his absence from the Colony. By Order of the Board.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [632]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

DURING my Temporary Absence from the Colony Mr. HENRY WILLIAM KENNETH will act as MANAGER of the above-named Company.

The CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD., WILLIAM D. JUPP, Manager.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [633]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

For LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"

Captain G. C. Curly, will be despatched as above about 12th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1911. [629]

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PEKING,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, where delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st May will be subject to sale.

All Broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st May, at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 4th May, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

OLOF WILK & CO. CHINA AGENCIES, AKTERLOAG, Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1911. [636]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:

- Epitome of the Week's News.

- Leading Articles.

- The Plague Conference.

- Great Britain's Commercial Future.

- The Situation in Portugal.

- Army Reform in China.

- Coronation Celebration Arrangements.

- Chinese Partnership Registration.

- The Kowloon Railway.

- Cantonian Reminiscences.

- Hongkong News.

- The Ministering Children's League.

- Canton News.

- Foreign Banks at Canton.

- Hongkong Volunteer Corps Dinner.

- Government House.

- Marriage at St. John's Cathedral.

- The Coronation.

- East India.

- Four Fires.

- Death of M. Louis Roeder.

- The Late Mr. A. C. Dulcken.

- Departure of the 13th Rajputs.

- Hongkong Gymkhana Club.

- Sensation on the Shanghai Opium Market.

- Charge against a Shanghai Director.

- The Hongkong Magistrate.

- Hongkong Legislative Council.

- Chinese Partnership Customs.

- A Chinese Pilgrimage.

- Supreme Court.

- The Kowloon Railway.

- Interesting to Stamp Collectors.

- Correspondence.

- Radium.

- A Time Ball off Duty.

- The Local Celebration of the Coronation.

- Missionaries and Their Work.

- The Canton Sensation.

- Company Meetings.

- The Yangtze Wharf and Godown.

- Company, Limited.

- A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

- Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.

- Company Reports.

- The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

- The Disbandment of Lassitude.

- Local Sport.

- Electric Lighting of Foochow.

- Peking's Latest Loan.

- Changes in the Imperial Maritime Customs Service.

- Commercial.

- Shipping.

- Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

- Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent; including postage, 34 cents each.

- \$1 Cash for three copies.

- Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage 82.

- Hongkong, 14th April, 1911.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE, No. 4309, dated 3rd April, 1895, for Two Shares Nos. 8,771 and 17,546 in this Company, standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CAINEIRO DE LECAROS (since deceased) of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. PEMBERTON, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [634]

NOTICE

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE, No. 3046, dated January, 1899, for Twenty-five Shares, Nos. 19,271 to 19,275 and Nos. 19,851 to 19,870, and the Certificate, No. 5,126, dated 1st February, 1899, for Twenty Shares, Nos. 5,871 to 5,875 and Nos. 9,701 to 9,715 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. JUAN LECAROS (since deceased), of Macao, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming other Certificates will be issued by the Company and thereafter no others will be acknowledged.

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THE CERTIFICATE, No. 3046, dated January, 1899, for Twenty-five Shares, Nos. 19,271 to 19,275 and Nos. 19,851 to 19,870, and the Certificate, No. 5,126, dated 1st February, 1899, for Twenty Shares, Nos. 5,871 to 5,875 and Nos. 9,701 to 9,715 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. JUAN LECAROS (since deceased), of Macao, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming other Certificates will be issued by the Company and thereafter no others will be acknowledged.

C. PEMBERTON, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [635]

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Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [635]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 25th April, 1911, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1911, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th April, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [576]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 26th April, 1911, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1910, and declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [492]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 26th April, 1911, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1910, and declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [493]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

"LOOK ALIVE!"

Is one of the many casual every day indispositions which make much unnoticed wisdom. The man who looks alive is always and everywhere successful. In business it is the "live" man who gets to the top; in society it is the active, graceful, agreeable person who is most successful; in the domestic circle it is the cheerful member who most completely wins and holds our affection. Therefore look alive! If you are suffering from anything which robs you of your healthy alertness attend to the trouble at once and don't rest until a cure is effected. If you suspect that dyspepsia or any disorder of the stomach, liver, or bowels, is sapping your vitality, it is to certain that without delay, you should

TAKE
BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 4d. (36 pills), 1/6 (84 pills) and 2/6 (168 pills).

CAN YOU FIND A BETTER OFFER THAN THIS?

1. Government and Municipal Guarantee for the ultimate repayment of principal, at least at par.
2. Possibility of Premiums, the smallest affording ample interest on your outlay, the largest constituting a Fortune.
3. Payment of the sum you wish to invest by easy instalments.

PREMIUM BONDS

give you these opportunities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from £1 to £20.

We are the largest Dealers in the world. Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GUY & Co., Bankers,
3, Rue de la Bourse, Paris (France).

245]

As a precaution against the constant risk of infection, remember that washing with

CALVERT'S
No. 5 Carbolic Soap

is a healthy habit, for either personal use or household purposes—and it is not expensive.

Local Dealers sell it. Makers—F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, England.

COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS,
THE GREATEST TONIC
IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-FOLD STIMULANT that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong,
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Scotch Road, Shanghai, 1402



"THE QUEEN OF

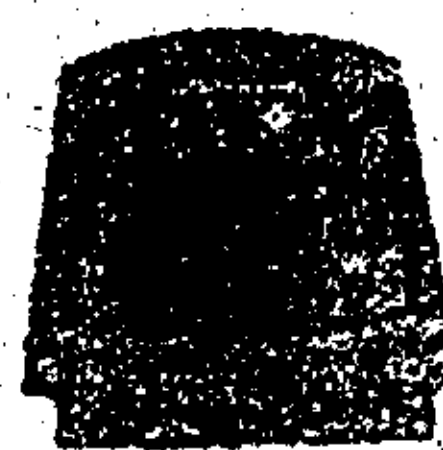
TABLE
WATERS."

Apollinaris
NATURAL
SPARKLING
MINERAL WATER.

GRAND PRIX.

Brussels Exhibition, 1910.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

THORNE'S
OLD VAT

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE IMPORTERS
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The 57th Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Monday, 29th at the Bank's premises at 35, Bishopsgate, Sir Montagu Cornish Turner (the Chairman) presiding.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead (one of the managers) read the notice convening the meeting, and the directors' report and the accounts were taken as read.

The Chairman then said:—Gentlemen, before I introduce the first resolution I will offer a few remarks in regard to our business of the past year. The past year has been one of moderate and steady demand and trade throughout the world. In some quarters circumstances have occurred which have in a measure interfered with the ordinary flow of industries. In the Far East—in Shanghai, for example—a wild speculation in rubber shares and the consequent collapse of credit in native banking circles brought about an acute financial crisis, the ill-effects of which were partly avoided by strong and united action on the part of the foreign banks supported by the Government of Peking, through the agency of the local Fiscal, but the effects of this financial crisis were felt for some considerable time, and provided a setback to our trade in North China. Then, in Manchuria, an outbreak of plague of a particularly virulent form completely paralysed for a time the export trade of Manchuria. I am thankful to say that the latest reports from Manchuria indicate that the plague is less severe than it was, and may perhaps be regarded as a thing of the past. In Japan we have had to contend with a period of cheap local money, and at the moment there are indications of over-trading in certain quarters, brought about by a desire to anticipate the increased scale of tariffs which, we presume, will come into force during the year. This over-trading has produced the over-stocking of certain goods, especially woollen goods, and the effect of this has been the failure of several small traders. I think this is just an illustration of the danger of tampering with tariffs.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Gentlemen, the energy and enterprise of Japanese traders, especially those engaged in textile goods, is making itself more and more apparent in their competition with the foreign traders in Manchuria and in North China. This is to be expected, and must be met by renewed efforts and renewed determination on the part of European merchants. In the Straits Settlements and in the Federated Malay States we have had our full share of the increased business arising from the great development of the rubber industry. I am glad to say that the Straits Settlements are at the moment in such a happy and prosperous condition. In India, Burma, and Ceylon trade has been very good during the past year although in India and Burma the season is somewhat later than usual, but thanks to a full and ample rainfall in the past year and the past winter, India is in a highly prosperous condition. We must not, however, overlook the fact that as regards India the jute industry in Bengal and the cotton industry in Bombay are at the moment in a somewhat depressed condition. In both cases the immediate cause is the high price of the raw material, coupled with the absence of response in the price of the manufactured goods. Gentlemen, we are accustomed to these little ups and downs in our jute and cotton industries. Both are based on such solid foundations that we need have no cause for fear or apprehension for the future.

THE INCREASED USE OF GOLD IN INDIA.

A remarkable feature in connection with the trade of India has been the decline in the import of silver and the great increase in the import of gold into India during the past year. In his recent financial speech in Calcutta Sir Guy Fleetwood-Wilson referred to this remarkable feature in India's trade requirements, and spoke of the striking economy in the use of rupees. He referred to the fact that whereas during the period from April to December we usually see 10 years of good trade a large absorption of rupees, in this past year, so far from this being the case, there was actually a return of rupees into the currency department, so that the Government of India are in a much stronger financial position as regards silver than otherwise would have been expected, and as regards the imports of gold, we find that in 1909 the imports of gold amounted to £27,000,000, in 1909 to £10,000,000, and in 1910 to £18,000,000, so that the imports of gold coin and gold bars in 1910 exceeded those of the previous year by no less than £8,000,000. Yet we find from the figures given by the Government, that gold in the Indian currency reserve increased during 1910 only to the extent of £1,300,000; so that during 1910 no less than 16½ millions of gold disappeared into circulation—on average, that we find that in 1910 the amount of gold in India was less by 15,000,000, than in the previous year, but at the end of 1910 the amount of silver in Bombay in stock had increased by some 13,000,000, and from this we infer that India in 1910 absorbed less silver to the extent of £2,500,000 during than she did in the previous year.

I shall not attempt to put forward any reasons for this striking feature in regard to the gold development, if I may say so, in the use of gold, but I did not say, as I was last in India that it was quite a common thing to see sovereigns used by travellers going through India. Instead of carrying about bags of rupees you now carry your pockets full of sovereigns. I was told yesterday that at Lahore and Umritsar local players and barbers are now paid in gold instead of rupees; and I have also heard of a case in which one of our biggest importers, instead of sending rupees as usual, had previously decided to distribute the rupees where they bought their produce, are now sending sovereigns, and they do so in order to save freight, which shows how very finely things are cut. But there is the fact that gold is now being used in India. What the effect of this will be I do not venture to say, but we most certainly hope that with the development of the use of gold in India the world's output of gold will also increase at the same time. At present I do not think we need have any fears on the subject, because the gold output of the world has steadily increased the past few years.

Gentlemen, the directors have elected Mr. William Foot Mitchell to a seat on the Board, and you will be asked to confirm his election to-day. Mr. Mitchell, as you know, has a large and varied experience in Japan, and his great business capacity will prove him a source of strength to our Board.

ESTABLISHMENT COSTS: NEW AGENCIES.

As regards the balance-sheet and the proposed division of net earnings, I do not think I need dwell on any particular item. The cost of the establishment grows, as a matter of course, with the development of business and the opening of new branches. I forgot to mention that during the past year we had opened two agencies in the Federated Malay States—at Klang and Seremban—and we have sanctioned the opening of an agency at Malacca. This we have done to meet the requirements of the trade and the wishes of our constituents. We cannot do too much to meet the wishes of our friends in the

Federated Malay States. But as regards the cost of the establishment, we can assure the proprietors that the keeping down of expenditure consistent with efficiency is a matter which is constantly engaging the attention of your directors. Gentlemen, I have no further remarks to offer, and I now move "That the report now presented, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted."

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., briefly expressed his pleasure in seconding the motion.

The Chairman, if any shareholder wishes to make any remark or to ask any questions, he will please do so now before I put the resolution. After a pause, and no shareholder rising to address the meeting, he put the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Continuing, he proposed, "That a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ended December 31 last be now declared payable on and after the 5th proximo."

Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Lewis Alexander-Wallace, Mr. W. F. Mitchell was unanimously elected a director.

The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., afterwards proposed, and Mr. William Henry Neville Goschen seconded, the re-election of a director of Sir M. C. Turner, and the resolution was unanimously agreed to, and Mr. L. A. Wallace was afterwards re-elected to his seat at the Board, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir A. Dent.

On the motion of Mr. H. M. Ross, seconded by Mr. H. B. Henley, Mr. Nigams Mowat and Mr. William Adolphus Browne, F.C.A., were re-elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year.

Mr. Ross—Mr. Chairman, the seventh resolution—and I venture to think the shareholders will agree with me when I say the most important of them, and in adding a word or two to that the vote of thanks applies likewise to the staff, I think we shall all rejoice that the staff has received its 10 per cent. bonus this year—(hear, hear)—which it did not receive last year. Long may it continue! (Hear, hear.) I do not know if I am quite in order—perhaps my time has passed for making any comment on what you said, sir, and if so, I trust you will stop me—but I wish to ask if, in replying to this vote of thanks, you could explain a discrepancy which struck me with regard to what you said about the import of silver and what appears in the Budget of Sir Guy Fleetwood-Wilson. He congratulated himself upon the very great increase above his estimate of the silver duty—almost double what he estimated—whereas you, sir, speak of the decline in the imports of silver. I have no doubt your figures are correct, but perhaps you could explain how it comes about that such a discrepancy should be made manifest.

With regard to what you said as to the non-absorption of silver, or the lessened absorption of silver, in India and the greater absorption of gold, as a mere humble shareholder perhaps I may be permitted to say that this is perhaps a phase of Indian prosperity which is seen whenever high prices prevail for the raw produce of India. In the old days of the American cotton famine we read that the peasants of the Bombay Presidency sold their cotton with silver, and whenever high prices have prevailed for produce, in my experience, there has been a large absorption of the precious metals. Lastly, it has tended more and more towards gold; previously it was silver. I think it is advantageous as regards the bank, that it should tend more and more towards gold; because, recognizing, as you, sir, have often done, that the prosperity of this bank in the future depends so largely upon the maintenance of the gold standard, the fact that gold is passing into circulation in India must be a satisfactory feature. If you will refer, sir, as probably you have done already—to the Budget statement of Sir Guy Fleetwood-Wilson, you will see that he mentions that something like 25 crore of rupees were issued in 1905-6, or roughly, 14 to 15 millions sterling. Those rupees came back, as you may recollect, in 1907-8, and depleted the gold standard reserve to the extent of 14 millions sterling—one of the most dangerous features of the situation for this bank of £4½ gold standard reserve generally that has ever been known. Therefore the fact that the rupee circulation has not been added to may be a most favourable factor for the future of this bank.

(Cheers.)

Mr. Henley seconded the motion, and it was unanimously carried.

The Chairman—I think, Mr. Ross, that the discrepancy or the difference between the figures which I quoted as regards the import of gold and the gold in the Budget statement of Sir Guy Fleetwood-Wilson is due probably to the fact that I took the figures for the 12 months ended December 31, 1910, and that Fleetwood-Wilson has taken those for the financial year of the Government of India, which I think ends on March 31. But I do not think you can get over the fact which I mentioned, that there has been a great decline in the import of silver. Well, gentlemen, I am on my legs really to return thanks for the kind way in which you have generally met Mr. Ross's resolution for a vote of thanks to the directors and the staff of this bank. I can assure you that we do our very best, in consultation in this room, to look after your interests and to bring about good results, and the efforts that we make are nobly seconded by the managers and the staff of this bank. (Cheers.) They do all that men can possibly do, and I can only say that I hope and trust we may be able to meet you next year with as good a result as I have shown you to-day, and per spem. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

PRESENTATION TO MR. J. L. CHALMERS.

A pleasant function took place at the Statistical Department, Inspectorate-General of Customs, Hart Road, Shanghai, last week, when the members of the staff, European and Chinese, assembled to express the high esteem in which they held Mr. J. L. Chalmers, late Statistical Secretary, who is going on Home leave.

Two of the senior members of the staff (Mr. Bright and Mr. Ting I-tien), when handing their late Chief, on behalf of the staff of the Department, a beautiful silver bowl, bearing a suitable inscription, spoke of the ability and courtesy that have invariably characterized his incumbency. The inscription read as follows: "Presented to J. L. Chalmers, Esquire, by the staff of the Statistical Department, Inspectorate-General of Customs, Shanghai, April 1911."

In replying Mr. Chalmers, who was visibly affected by this display of goodwill on the part of his colleagues, thanked all heartily on his own and on Mrs. Chalmers' behalf. The meeting then dispersed, after giving three hearty cheers to Mr. Chalmers.—N. C. Daily News.



NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

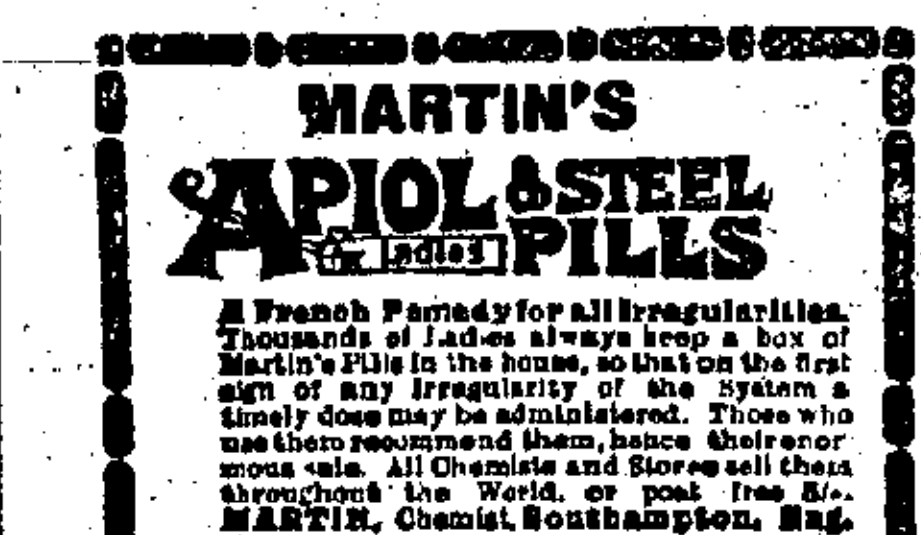
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[56]



BIBLE TRICENTENARY.

THE ALBERT HALL MEETING.

A great meeting was held at the Albert Hall on the night of March 29th to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the Authorized Version of the Bible. Lord Northampton, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, presided, and the principal speakers were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prime Minister, and the American Ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

After the Archbishop of Canterbury had reminded the audience of the events which led to the preparation of the Authorized Version, Mr. Aquilino, who was at first subjected to a suffragist interruption, spoke of the effect of the English Bible upon the life and literature of the country, and went on to say that there could not be a warlike or more appropriate monument of the Tricentenary year than that it should witness the setting of a solemn pact between the English-speaking peoples, which should put an end once and for all to the unthinkable possibilities of fratricidal strife.

The American Ambassador, who followed, said that the Bible had furnished the most indestructible bond for the present practical unity of the great English-speaking family of nations, which occupied over one-fourth of the habitable surface of the globe and governed nearly one-third of its inhabitants. As a result of the community of aims and aspirations between these nations, which had originated from their common possession and use of the Bible, came the recent statesmanlike proposal of President Taft, and the inspiring response of King George through Sir Edward Grey, which prompted to make war between any English-speaking peoples impossible.

The American Ambassador afterwards read the following message from President Taft:

"It affords me very great pleasure to present through Mr. Reid my congratulations to those who in the Mother Country are commemorating so signal a historic event as the publication of this Book of Books has not only rejoined the English people for three centuries, but has bound together as nothing else could two great Anglo-Saxon nations, one in blood, in speech, and in a common religious life. Our laws, our literature, and our social life owe whatever excellence they possess largely to the influence of this our chief classic, acknowledged as such equally on both sides of the sea."

"Americans must, therefore, with unforgotten satisfaction join in this thanksgiving to the God of the Bible, who has thus bound together the Old and the New World by so precious a tie."

"I can speak, I am sure, for my fellow-countrymen in congratulating you on so significant a commemoration."

At the suggestion of the Chairman, the audience stood up as a mark of their appreciation for this message from President Taft.

SIR HIRAM MAXIM'S RESIGNATION.

THE INVENTOR AND AVIATOR.

The London Times of the 23rd ultimo says:—We are informed that a short time ago Sir Hiram Maxim tendered his resignation as a director in the firm of Vickers, Sons, & Maxim, to take place on his 71st birthday.

Sir Hiram has served continuously as a director for 27 years; first in the Maxim Gun Company, then the Maxim Nordenfeldt Gun Company, and the Maxim Ammunition Company, and, lastly, for many years with Vickers, Sons, & Maxim (Limited). It will be remembered that Colonel Thomas A. Vickers resigned a year ago.

Sir Hiram Maxim stated to a newspaper representative that his reason for tendering his resignation as a director was "namely, he wished 'to return to his old love'—namely, to devote the whole of his time to flying machines. He has decided to join with Mr. C. Graham-White and M. Bleriot for the purpose of developing a new aeroplane to be used in the time of war, which he personally thought would meet the requirements of the Government. They would, he said, make a machine that would reconnoitre the enemy's position, carrying no load at all except a navigator, and a larger machine, not so speedy as the first, which would be able to carry a 500 lb. bomb, charged with high explosive, over a distance of 40 miles, and return to the point of departure."

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

AMIGO, German str., 822, W. Langschwager, 14th April—Haiphong 11th April, General—Jensen & Co.

ANORIN, German str., 1,001, Hinkwitz, 12th April—Bangkok and Swatow 11th April—Edison—Butterfield & Swire.

ASAHI MARU, Japanese str., 1,749, Nakano, 11th April—Mojito 5th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

DANRI MARU, Japanese str., 2,369, Y. Maso, 8th April—Kamata 2nd April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

BENALDER, British str., 1,959, A. Tough, 22nd April—Mojito 16th April, Coal—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

BUNDAL MARU, Japanese str., 2,000, T. Miyasaka, 6th April—Mikio 1st April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CHOCHUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,301, T. Yamaguchi, 22nd April—Swatow 21st April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHOYANG, British str., 1,424, Courtney, 21st April—Shanghai 20th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUNANG, British str., 1,418, Matloch, 15th April—Port Cumbert 15th April, Coal—Omit.

DAIWA MARU, Japanese str., 2,798, K. Kobayashi, 20th April—Mojito 15th April, Coal—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.

DEVANOSSE, German str., 1,057, D. Gathe-man, 22nd April—Bangkok 14th and Kotsichag 15th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 3,332, E. Beetham, 14th April—Vancouver, B.C. 22nd March, Mails and General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

FBI, Norwegian str., 860, Andersen, 19th April—Daly 13th April, Beans—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.

GREGORY ARCAR, British str., 2,961, S. H. Belson, 20th April—Calcutta 4th, Penang 10th and Singapore 14th April, General—David Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

HAIYAN, British str., 1,133, J. S. Beach, 23rd April—Fooler, Amoy and Swatow 22nd April, General—Douglas, Inskip & Co.

HYANG, British str., 1,277, G. I. Spink, 28th March—Tientsin, Choofoo and Weihwei 23rd Mar, Salt, etc.—Butterfield & Swire.

HELENS, German str., 771, H. Bonhixen, 20th April—Hollow 19th April, General—Jensen & Co.

HEILAS, Norwegian str., 860, A. Knudsen, 22nd April—Gural 5th April, Sandalwood—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.

HUGHOWN, British str., 1,217, G. Hooker, 19th April—Finsbury 14th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

JAPAN, British str., 3,806, A. Stewart, 21st April—Mojito 17th April, General and Coal—David Sassoon & Co.

KIANG CHING, Chinese str., 1,002, Boissard, 16th April—Chinking 12th April, General—Tung Loo.

KIANG PINO, Chinese str., 1,222, H. Udden, 29th April—Chinking 15th April, Ralls and General—Tung Loo.

KNIVENSBERG, German str., 646, H. Nijhar, 22nd April—Singapore 14th April, Timber—Jobson & Co.

KWANTON, Chinese str., 1,536, Stewart, 22nd April—Shanghai 19th April, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

LOOSCH, German str., 1,020, G. Schnitzer, 21st April—Bangkok 12th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

LYONS, German str., 2,000, Y. Elgiman, 10th April—Saigon 7th April, General—Hambro, America Linie.

MONGOLIA, American str., 8,750, H. E. Morton, 22nd April—San Francisco and Manila 20th, April, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

PERKING, Swedish str., 2,217, G. Eggrat, 23rd April—Antwerp 9th March, General—Olof Wijk & Co.

QUINTA, German str., 1,146, Danielson, 22nd April—Wukamalen 14th April, Coal—Sander, Wiler & Co.

SARANAG, British str., 1,235, F. W. Gray, 5th April—Pulo Sambo 29th March, Kerosene—Standard Oil Co.

SI-KIANG, French str., 615, E. de Catalano, 23rd April—Haiphong 21st April, Rice—Messageries Maritimes.

SINGAN, British str., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 16th April—Haiphong 11th April, Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMBA MARU, Japanese str., 613, K. Noda, 16th April—Saito and Shanghai 13th April, Cotton Yarn, Beer, etc.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TAMING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennofather, 21st April—Cebu, Manila and Manila 18th April—Hamp, Sugar and Copra—Butterfield & Swire.

TAJANAS, Dutch str., 2,444, W. H. Lap, 22nd April—Muntok 14th April, Sugar—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TJITABOEN, Dutch str., 3,666, P. Zwart, 21st April—Swatow 20th April, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TRUKER, German str., 769, Jacobson, 20th April—Hollow 18th April, General—Jensen & Co.

VICTORIA, Swedish str., 1,892, Eckert, 23rd April—Samarang 21st April, Salt—Olof Wijk & Co.

YAWA MARU, Japanese str., 1,234, Sakuma, 5th April—Mikio 30th Mar, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

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Philippines, Borneo, etc.

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lands India to Siberia, in which European reside.
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Tourist, giving every detail in connection with
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AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

April 20th, 1911.

The Prices are given in Dollars and Cents.

Bromine Market.

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Best, 20

and prime cut 22

Shin Ngon Yau—Best, 22

Ngon Yau—Best, 22

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

RUBBER COMPANIES.

Singapore, April 13.

Per value each share \$1. Calls paid up are:	Malayan Companies	Singapore Rubber & Co's Prices, March 15	Dividends	Per value each share \$1. Calls paid up are:	Malayan Companies	Singapore Rubber & Co's Prices, March 15	Dividends
10/ paid	Alor-Pongau	1.4.10	75%	fy. paid	Malacca Ordinary	9.1.49
fy. "	Anglo-Johore	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Merlimau	6/6
2/ fy. "	Anglo-Malay	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Merton Syndicate	1.15.0
17/6 "	Bakap	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Mount Austin	1.15.0
fy. "	Banteng	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Narborough Est.	1.15.0
fy. "	Batu Caves	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	North Hummock	1.15.0
fy. "	Batu Kawan	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Padang Jara	4/3	15% 10
fy. "	Batu Tiga	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Pandian Johore	3.1.0	200% 10
2/1/ "	Berangang Selangor	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Patah (Johore)	3.1.0	200% 10
15/ "	Berangang Perak	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Perak	3.1.0	200% 10
fy. "	Do. Ordinary	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Peneiro Est.	3.1.0	200% 10
fy. "	Bidor	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Pryo	3.1.0	200% 10
12/6 "	Blands Selangor	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Ratanuf	3.1.0	200% 10
2/ fy. "	Bukit Cioh	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Rombia	3.1.0	200% 10
2/ fy. "	Bukit Kajang	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	R. Est. of Krian	3.1.0	200% 10
15/ "	Bukit Mertajam	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	R. of Johore	3.1.0	200% 10
Options	Bukit Rajah	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Saga	3.1.0	200% 10
fy. paid	Bukit Selangor	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Seahong	3.1.0	200% 10
2/0/ "	Castlefield	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Selangor	3.1.0	200% 10
fy. "	Changkat Salak R. and Tin.	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Selangor Rubber	3.1.0	200% 10
fy. "	Chersonese	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Sempah	3.1.0	200% 10
2/1/6 "	Chiopt	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Sengayan	3.1.0	200% 10
2/ fy. "	Chota Rubber	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Seremban	3.1.0	200% 10
2/ fy. "	Cicely Ordinary	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Seremban	3.1.0	200% 10
2/ fy. "	Consol. Malay	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Singapore (N.S.)	3.1.0	200% 10
fy. "	Damansara	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Singapore Para	3.1.0	200% 10
fy. "	Dennistown	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Straits (Bertam)	3.1.0	200% 10
2/ fy. "	Embi, Selangor	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Strathmore R.	3.1.0	200% 10
2/ fy. "	Fed. Selangor	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Sungei Bahru	3.1.0	200% 10
2/1/6 "	Garaing (Malacca)	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Sungei Choh	3.1.0	200% 10
fy. "	Golden Hope	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Sungei Kuar	3.1.0	200% 10
21 fy. "	Gula-Kalumpang	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Sungei Lang	3.1.0	200% 10
fy. "	H. and Lowlands	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Sungei Salak	3.1.0	200% 10
15/ "	Inch Kenneth	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Sungei Way	3.1.0	200% 10
15/ "	Johore Para	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Tangkai	3.1.0	200% 10
10/ "	Johore R. Land	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Third Mile	3.1.0	200% 10
12/6 "	Jugra (Ordinary)	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Tremelby	3.1.0	200% 10
fy. "	Juru Estate	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Uda. Sua Betong	3.1.0	200% 10
2/ fy. "	K. Pong Kuantan	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Val d'Or Est.	3.1.0	200% 10
2/1/ "	Kamuning "A"	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Vallambrosa	3.1.0	200% 10
fy. "	Do. "B"	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Trust and Finance Companies.		
fy. "	Kapar Para	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Anglo-Straits R. T.		
fy. "	Kellias	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Eastern Internat. Trust		
fy. "	Kopong	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Mid-East Invest		
fy. "	Killinghall	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Rubber Plant. Inves. Trust		
2/ fy. "	Kinta Kellias	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	R. Share Trust		
2/1/ "	Klang	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Strait. M. & Trust		
10/ "	Kota Tinggi	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.		
10/ "	Kota Tinggi	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Anglo-Java		
10/ "	Kota Tinggi	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Asahan (Sumatra)		
10/ "	Kota Tinggi	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Bangawan R.		
10/ "	Kota Tinggi	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Beaufort		
10/ "	Kota Tinggi	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Central Sumatra		
10/ "	Kota Tinggi	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Indian Peninsula		
10/ "	Kota Tinggi	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Java Amalgam		
10/ "	Kota Tinggi	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Klang		
10/ "	Kota Tinggi	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Manchester		
10/ "	Kota Tinggi	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Nirmala (Java)		
10/ "	Kota Tinggi	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Pontianak		
10/ "	Kota Tinggi	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Sumatra Para		
10/ "	Kota Tinggi	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Sumatra Props.		
10/ "	Kota Tinggi	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	United Serdang		
10/ "	Kota Tinggi	1.4.10	75%	fy. "	Uda. Sumatra		

Shi Tai—Pears, Cooking Canton—	6	Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p.
Hung Tai—Pears, Cooking Canton—	6	Lt. Comdr. Claude Hillierden-Woodward, R.N., Yangtze.
Hung Tai—Pears, Cooking Canton—	6	Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns, 5,500 h.p., Comdr. Lamb, Hongkong.
Hung Tai—Pears, Cooking Canton—	6	Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Cosmo A. O. Douglas, West River.
Hung Tai—Pears, Cooking Canton—	6	Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. J. Southby, Hongkong.
Hung Tai—Pears, Cooking Canton—	6	Snake, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Malcolm Murray, Yangtze.
Hung Tai—Pears, Cooking Canton—	6	Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p. 6,000, Gunner E. J. Trillo, R.N., Hongkong.
Hung Tai—Pears, Cooking Canton—	6	Tam, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns, Commodore Byres, Hongkong.
Hung Tai—Pears, Cooking Canton—	6	Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p. 800, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Buchanan, Yangtze.
Hung Tai—Pears, Cooking Canton—	6	Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Baillie-Hamilton, Shanghai.
Hung Tai—Pears, Cooking Canton—	6	Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 6,500 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Harold D. Adair, Hongkong.

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the price quoted.
W. BOWEN-KOWLANDS,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA
AND JAPAN STATION.

Yach. Kuo-	5	i.h.p., Comdr. A. Lowndes, Shanghai.	Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Hongkong.
Yach. Kuo-	5	i.h.p., Comdr. A. Lowndes, Shanghai.	Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Hongkong.
Kai Tai-oi (cabbage cutter)	6	Astrea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddle, Shanghai.	Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hartford, Hongkong.
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THE MODERN BUSINESS MAN. A CHANGE OF METHODS. (BY MAX RITTENBERG.)

"New ideas" are almost always old ideas put in a more terse, more clean-cut, more forcible way.

Darwin's great idea of natural selection had been in the air for a long time before he formulated it. Galton's law of inheritance had been vaguely felt by dozens of thinkers before him. Nietzsche's idea of slave-morality and master-morality goes back in origin many centuries. So with "new ideas" in business. They are the old liquid ideas crystallized out. "Reason-why" advertising was a big business idea of this kind. Another was "intensive advertising." The latest is "scientific management." It is a principle that is vaguely felt by all business men and in most businesses vaguely applied. But it can only be for the general commercial good that it should be formulated and recognized as a business essential of a definite, practical character capable of definite practical application.

This principle might be thus stated: There is always a better way of doing routine work, and it is the immediate business of the executive to discover it, formulate it, and make it standard. Usually this is left to the initiative of the workman or clerk, or of the foreman or head clerk. But the "new idea" makes this a function of the executive.

ORGANISING A CATERING BUSINESS.

For instance, there is a great catering concern in London which is universally known as a splendid organisation and dividend machine. But it is not so generally known how minutely the notions of the subordinates are directed from the executive office. Even such tiny detail as the best way of laying a table has been studied and made standard; each waiter or waitress is required to lay a table in that particular way. So that when a girl is transferred from one branch to another she finds the details of routine exactly the same. There is nothing for her to learn and waste time in unlearning. That is scientific management.

With a certain multiple-shop company the window dressing of each shop is practically all done from headquarters. An entire staff in a London office and makes plans for every shop in the chain. Detailed instructions are sent to each branch, and the branch set out the standard window. That again is scientific management.

But the principle goes much further—into the routine of every factory and office. Among the workers in a mill there will be some who work slowly and some who work quickly. It does not follow that the latter are using up more body energy. They are in most cases economising over little motions that are wasteful. The scientific manager goes to watch the skillful worker and study exactly what he does and why he does it. He times him with a stop-watch; finds out how and why time is lost over the routine stoppages of the loom. From that he arrives at the best method of working, and has it explained to the slow and wasteful workers. His endeavour is to make the best way the standard way.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN BRICKLAYING.

Bricklaying sounds a most unpromising field for business research. But astonishing results have accrued from the application of a keen, trained intellect to the detailed study of the motions used in the handling and laying of bricks. Even in shovelling there has been found a research field of peculiar interest and practical value. Of course the navy and the gang foreman consider that the old-established ways of working must be the right ways. But the scientific manager goes to work on experiment with shovels of different sizes and weights and shapes, and finds out which one and which way of working will make the easiest work for the normally built man. Then it is his business to make the new way of working the standard.

In the office there are the same opportunities for standardising as in the factory. A certain firm required all its shorthand-typists to fill in a printed schedule of the number of letters they took down; the letters, postcards, telegrams, memoranda etc., they typed; the old bits of envelope-addressing and parcel-wrapping they carried out. Graded marks were awarded for each kind of work, and from that it was deduced what should be the normal day's work of a typist, and how much it cost the house to send out a letter, postcard, or parcel.

Naturally, such a test revealed a big difference in the capacities of different typists. It was then the business of the executive to study the quickest ways of working without extra expenditure of energy, and have the slowest workers instructed.

But a research of that kind goes further. It may show that the fault lies not with the typist but with the planning of the office. Perhaps some of the subordinates waste too much time in moving about to find papers or collect memoranda. It may show the desirability of installing an overhead "railway" system such as will be found in the counting-house of at least one London departmental store.

THE ART OF SAVING TIME.

It may also disclose the point that the fault lies with one of the minor executives. Instead of reading through his morning's pile of letters by himself, and when he has decided on the answer to each calling in the stenographer, he has the wasteful business habit of keeping the stenographer idle while he reads through each letter in his presence. I have seen two men, with a similar pile of letters to answer, spend respectively about a quarter of an hour and over an hour in dictating.

Small time wastages, trivial in themselves, mount up astonishingly in the course of a year. Some firms take the step of standardising their letters. Printed instructions are drawn up by the executive as to the exact way in which names and address shall be typed, the letter spaced out, and the ending worded. Rules are given as to capital letters, punctuation, and so on. Further, the general tone of the letters is outlined, so that there shall be a broad house policy running through all of them. Each stenographer and each writer of letters is required to study the printed instructions.

That is scientific management.

The specific applications of the broad idea are endless. There is a best way of doing every piece of routine work in factory, office, or shop, and the scientific manager makes it his business to study the routine in detail, once and thoroughly, and by talking matters over with his subordinates arrive at the right way. If he himself cannot spare the time, he briefs an expert from outside to make the investigation. Then the right way is made the standard way until such time as improvements are suggested.

As will be seen, the "new idea" is, only an old idea formulated, crystallized out. Efficiency—that word of balm—has always been a business ideal. But it is a step forward, as experimental tests have proved, to recognize how efficiency can be made a practical word.

Scientific observation—experiment—deduction—standardisation.—Daily Mail.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 23rd at 6.10 p.m.—Typhoon in Southern Luzon moving W.N.W.
On the 24th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately in the South Philippines, and fallen a like amount at the stations bordering the N. part of the China Sea.

The typhoon is probably situated about midway between the W. coast of Luzon and the Macleod Bank. At present it appears to be moving towards N.W.

Pressure has given way considerably over the E. and N.E. coast of China under the influence of a depression which is moving Eastwards over Shantung. Another depression is shown over E. Manchuria.

Pressure remains high over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Bonins.

Unsettled equally weather is indicated over the whole of the China coast, and strong winds to gales, between N. and E. over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood: (S.W. and variable winds; squally.)

Formosa Channel: Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between the Bonins and Hongkong: Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

* Variable winds probably freshening from the Northward; fine at first, squally with rain latter.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Bank Line str. *Strathgairn* arrived at Kobe on the 22nd instant, and sailed again on same day for Yokohama, &c.

The I.G.M. str. *Bulwer* carrying the German Mail, with dates from Berlin of the 5th inst., left Yokohama on the 23rd inst. a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 4th prox. a.m.

The M.M. str. *Australien*, with the French Mail of the 26th ult., left Saigon on the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., and is expected to arrive here tomorrow at 6 a.m.

The Q.P.R. Co's str. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver, B.C., on the 20th instant a.m. for Hongkong (via usual ports of call).

The F. & O. S. N. Co's str. *Ceylon* is expected to arrive at Colombo on the 29th instant, at 2 p.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Kleist*, which left here on the 19th inst., at noon, arrived at Singapore on the 23rd inst., at noon.

The T.K.K. str. *Tengo Maru*, with the U.S. mails, left Yokohama on the 24th instant for Hongkong via usual ports of call.

P. & O. S. N. Co's str. *Poonia* is expected to arrive at Penang on 9th prox., at 9 a.m.

BARCLAY, PERKINS FAMOUS LONDON STOUT.

The
Leading Brand
in
ENGLAND.

The
best that can
be obtained.

SOLD
EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:
DADY BURJOR & CO.
Wholesale Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ON SALE.
A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT
HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 35 years From 1874 to 1909.
Price \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK AND SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG AND VLADIVOSTOCK PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION COPENHAGEN AND BALTIC PORTS STRAITS DATE OF SAILING.
COPENHAGEN AND BALTIC PORTS "CATHAY" About 3rd May.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE "ARABIAN" On 4th May.

For Further Particulars, apply to **MELOHERS & CO.**

AGENTS.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1911.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"BAYERN,"
Captain Brehmer, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which time they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case without order.

This steamer brings on Cargo:

Ex ss. "Jolo" from Christiania.

Ex ss. "Hamburg" from Gotenburg.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1911.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The T.K.K. str. *America* arrived at Yokohama on the 14th inst., and left that port for Hongkong with U.S. mail on the 17th inst. via Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

The P. M. S.S. Co's str. *Persia* sailed from San Francisco on the 12th inst. for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 10th prox.

The P. M. S.S. Co's str. *Korea* sailed from San Francisco on the 18th inst. for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th prox.

The I.G.M. str. *Persia* sailed from Sydney on the 6th inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst.

The E. & A. str. *Albatross* left Sydney on the 12th inst., for this port (via Queensland Port, Port Darwin and Manila) and is due here on or about the 5th prox.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yamato Maru* (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port on the 19th inst., and is expected here on the 8th prox.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's str. *Delta* left Singapore for this port on the 12th inst., at 9 a.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 27th instant, at about 6 a.m.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. *Kutsum* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on the 14th inst.

The Apar str. *Lightning* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 20th instant, and may be expected here to-day.

The Indo-China str. *Laurel* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on 20th inst., and is due here about the 5th prox.

BRITISH STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tosa Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 18th inst., and is expected here to-day.

The H.A. Line str. *Senegambia* left Tientsin on the 21st inst. p.m., and may be expected here to-day a.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kaga Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 21st inst., and is expected here on the 27th inst.

THE INDO-CHINA LINE.

The Indo-China str. *Patana* left United Kingdom on the 12th ultimo for Hongkong via Straits.

The "Mogul" Line str. *Loyal* left United Kingdom on the 10th instant for Hongkong, via the Straits.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Colombo and Singapore on the 21st inst., and is expected here on the 9th prox.

The Olaf Wijk & Co's str. *Canton* left Port Said on the 19th instant, and is expected here on the 16th prox.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

April 4th—*Braemar*, *Indrapura*, *Kaga Maru*, *7th*, *Albatross*, *Hudson*, *Pekahaw*, *Polyphemus*, *Syria*, *Hermann*, *Lerche*, *11th*—*Bentley*, *Bloomfontein*, *Breconia*, *Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand*, *Marmora*, *St. Hugo*, *15th*—*Albatross*, *Brasilia*, *Bulwer*, *Ceylon*, *Glenroy*, *Kanagawa*, *Maria*, *Macdon*, *Nora*, *Nippon*, *Nora*, *Premiere*, *Scandia*, *Silecia*, *21st*—*Antenor*, *Canton*, *Ernest*, *Simons*, *Konang*, *Si*, *Poonia*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

April 21st—*Culchra*, *Iyo Maru*, *Princess Alice*, *Indradeo*.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER, B.C. & SEATTLE

SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To Sail on or About
SUVERIC	6,232	F. S. Cowley	4th May.
KUMERIC	6,232	G. B. McGill	50th May.
LUORRIC	6,400	J. Mathie	30th June.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the BANK LINE, Ltd., carry Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the Chief Ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Will call at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient indentment offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steamer passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin Passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Loric" and "Orlic" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

KING'S BUILDING, PRINCE CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE No. 780.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THIS LINE AFFORD THE QUICKEST FREIGHT TRANSPORT FROM THE ORIENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal) EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

FROM HONGKONG:

16th May.

FROM COLOMBO:

S.S. ELLERIC 12th June.

For rates and further information, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

(MANAGING AGENTS).

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Via Ports and Suez Canal.

(With liberty to call at Malabar Coast.)

S.S. MATOPPO 8,550 Tons On or about 25th April.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

AGENTS.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

Telephone No. 780.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION STEAMERS DATE OF SAILING.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE "CANTON" On 16th May.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 171.

OLOF WILK & CO., CHINA AGENCIES, AKTIEBOLAG.

YORK BUILDINGS, TOP FLOOR.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due	Due
to	HONGKONG	from Colombo to	MARSEILLES (Brindisi)	PLYMOUTH (London)
Steamer	Tons	1 P.M. SATURDAY	Tons	SATURDAY FRIDAY
ASSAYE	7500	April 29	MOREA 11000	May 27 June 2
DELTA	8000	May 13	MOOLTAN 10030	June 10 June 16

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE £106.14 RETURN.

2nd 248.8 £ 72.12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave	Due
	HONGKONG	LONDON
	Tonnage	about
SICILIA	6700	May 17 July 3
SUMATRA	4600	May 31 July 17
NILE	6700	June 14 July 31

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):

1st SALOON £55.0 SINGLE £82.10 RETURN.

2nd £38.10 £57.4

For further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Kelley

Mr. & Mrs. G. D. P. Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Kelley

Mr. M. Beckman Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Kelley

Mr. & Mrs. D. Benign Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Kelley

Mr. & Mrs. D. Benign Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Kelley

Mr. & Mrs. D. Benign Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Kelley

Mr. & Mrs. D. Benign Mr. &

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	DELTA	5 P.M. 27th April	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.		
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ASSAYE	Neon, 29th April	See Special of Call.
	Capt. G. W. Cookman, R.N.R.		Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PESHAUWUR		About 2nd May	Freight only.
	Capt. E. W. Bruce		
LONDON and ANTWERP	PALMA	10 A.M. 3rd May	Freight only
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID.	Capt. H. W. A. Clark, R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NILE		About 5th May	Freight and Passage.
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. E. F. Dally, R.N.R.		
LONDON and ANTWERP	SICILIA	About 17th May	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. C. H. Watkins, R.N.R.		

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU, and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 25th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 27th April, 4 P.M.
CHIEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"NANCHANG"	On 28th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 29th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU, and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 2nd May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS.		
DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 3rd May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING." Saloon accommodation: Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIPONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINUA," and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

ND—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconveniences of the transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Hongkong, 25th April, 1911.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENT S.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Thursday, 25th April, 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG & SORABAYA	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 29th April, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 29th April, 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 5th May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS—TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KURSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

Hongkong, 25th April, 1911.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHEW

(OCCUPYING 9 TO 10 DAYS).

CAPTAIN

LEAVING.

"HAITAN" ... Capt. J. S. Roach ... TUESDAY, 25th April, at 11 A.M.

"HAICHING" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... FRIDAY, 28th April, at 11 A.M.

"HAIRANG" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 2nd May, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(OCCUPYING 3 DAYS).

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... WED'DAY, 26th April, at 11 A.M.

"SUNDAY" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... SUNDAY, 30th April, at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Hongkong, 25th April, 1911.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA"

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAYRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Ports, also Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
S.S. PRENFELS	...	6th May
S.S. SCANDIA	...	18th May
S.S. SLAVONIA	...	4th June
S.S. SEGROVIA	...	15th June
S.S. SPEZIA	...	1st July
S.S. SILEZIA	...	12th July
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	...	28th July

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HOMEWARD.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAYRE & HAMBURG:	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	...	27th April
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. BELGRAVIA	8th May
FOR HAYRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	S.S. SUEVIA	10th May
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. SACHSEN	25th May
FOR MARSEILLES, HAYRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. BAYERN	3rd June
FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. ARCADIA	6th June

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1911.

U.S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 29th April, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "MONGOLIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 29th April, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application. To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points: Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA 9,000 Tons FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.

CHINA 10,200 Tons FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

ASIA 9,500 Tons FRIDAY, 7th July, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.

On the Five Mail Steamers, ASIA, CHINA and PERSIA FIRST CLASS.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £45.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via New York " " " £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

NIPPONYUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	9,900	WED'DAY, 25th April, at Daylight
	AKI MARU Capt. K. Homma	7,000	WED'DAY, 10th May, at Daylight
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Mosses	9,000	WED'DAY, 24th May, at Daylight
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. B. Kou	7,000	SATURDAY, 20th May, from Kobe
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Noda	7,000	TUESDAY, 25th April, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	SAWA MARU Capt. Itazawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 25th May, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon
via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	5,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE	TOSA MARU Capt. H. Nomura	6,000	WED'DAY, 26th April, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino	7,000	THURSDAY, 27th April, at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	BINGO MARU Capt. S. J. G. Parsons	5,000	TUESDAY, 2nd May, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	5,000	WED'DAY, 10th May, at Noon

† Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carries Deck Passengers. † Cargo only.

† Calling at Keelung and Shimonai.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To MARSEILLES and LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	To London, per New Steamship	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
KAMO MARU	9000	26th April	" " "	£ 550.00	£ 325.00	£ 200.00
AKI	7000	10th May	" " "	£ 550.00	£ 325.00	£ 200.00
MISHIMA	9000	24th "	" " "	£ 550.00	£ 325.00	£ 200.00
KAGA	7000	7th June	" " "	£ 550.00	£ 325.00	£ 200.00

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	To Pacific Coast Common Points:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TAMBA MARU	7000	25th April	" " "	£ 230	£ 221	£ 120
AWA	7000	25th May	" " "	£ 230	£ 221	£ 120
INABA	7000	20th June	To London via New York:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
			via St. Lawrence:	£ 230	£ 221	£ 120

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

14-40

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,

BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East: 15, DES VCEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHEW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Ports in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, May 5th, 1 P.M.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, May 12th, 1 P.M.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

THE Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 5th May, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO).

Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG.

TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	£ 71-10-0, "
"	£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
"	£ 125-0-0, " 24 "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420.00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21 1/2 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

18 CARAT GENUINE ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERIES

OF
MESSRS. RODI & WIENENBERGER A-G, PFORZHEIM,
(GERMANY).

Kept in Stock by the Undersigned.

THE GOODS ARE WARRANTED TO KEEP FOR 10 YEARS.

Sole Representative for China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

TELEPHONE 960. 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.

51-1]

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The P. M. S.S. Asia is reported as having been wrecked on Finger Rock. Mails despatched from Hongkong on 21st instant are reported saved.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Kwantung, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-day.

The Australian, with the French Mail, left Saigon on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m. and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Delta, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at 9.00 a.m. and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 27th instant, at 6 a.m. This packet brings Parcel Mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 23rd March, and for despatch overland on the 28th March.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, H.C., Seattle.	Tamba Maru	Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
(SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)		

EUROPE, A.C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Swatow and Shanghai	Chonghai	Tuesday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sun Hai	Tuesday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tamung	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Japan	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Chiofoo and Newchwang	Gregory Apear	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Yokohama and Kobe	Fri	Tuesday, 25th, 4.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Tjiparus	Tuesday, 25th, 4.00 P.M.
	Kamo Maru	Tuesday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	Si-Kiang	Wednesday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.
Haiphong and Pakhoi	Hongkong	Wednesday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chonghai Maru	Wednesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Swatow	Wednesday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay	Swatow	Wednesday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Swatow	Wednesday, 26th, 11.15 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 26th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Australia	Wednesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
(SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)		
Manila	Sui Tai	Thursday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Peking	Thursday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Ashu	Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Delta	Thursday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Chiofoo and Newchwang	Nanchang	Friday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Empire	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Samarang and Sourabaya	Suisang	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

(SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)

EUROPE, A.C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN

(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.)

(Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday 28th inst., at 5 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

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Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 24th.	
ON LONDON:	
Telegraphic Transfer	194 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	140 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	140 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	140 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	140 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	140 1/2
ON PARIS:	
Bank Bills, on demand	232
Credit, at 4 months sight	236
ON GERMANY:	
On demand	187 1/2
ON NEW YORK:	
Bank Bills, on demand	44 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	45 1/2
ON BOMBAY:	
Telegraphic Transfer	136 1/2
Bank, on demand	136 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:	
Telegraphic Transfer	136 1/2
Bank, on demand	136 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA:	
On demand	69 1/2
ON MANILA:	
On demand	78 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:	
On demand	109 1/2
ON BATAVIA:	
On demand	14 1/2
ON HAIPHONG:	
On demand	1 1/2
ON SAIGON:	
On demand	84 1/2
ON HONGKONG:	
On demand	10 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.85
GOLD LEAF, 100 lino, per tola	\$55.50
SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cents pieces	\$6.56 discount.
Chinese	10	\$6.58
Hongkong	10	\$6.34
Hongkong	10	\$6.67

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 24th, 1911.

STOCKS	NOT OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$9.0.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	27	26	\$80, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$9, sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	15	all	\$11.0, buyers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$7 1/2
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 85.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	Tls. 50	all	\$53, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 48.
Loan-Kung-Mow Co. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$29, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$52, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$54, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	all	\$6, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 65.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 90.
Fenwick & Co., Limited	15,000	\$25	all	\$5, buyers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$33, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$200.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$23, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$25	\$70, 1/2
Manila Hotel Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$185.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$17.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$7, buyers
Hongkong South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$7, buyers
INSURANCE.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$180.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$120.
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$110, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$330, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 162 1/2
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$850, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$190, x div.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$94, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$64, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$28, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 99.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47.
MINING.—				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	15,000	Pos. 250	all	\$700.
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$33, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$110, buyers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$107, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$20.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Main Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$15.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$15	all	\$29 1/2, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$63, sel. 1/2
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$10	all	\$1, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$15.
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$25	all	\$25.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$64.
STONES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$3, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$6, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10, sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 only.	\$10	all	\$300.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	all	\$64.
RUBBER.—				
Para Rubber in London	Daily Wire	5/24	per lb. steady	
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1866	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.
			VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.	
TO-DAY				
Noon—Twenty-Second Ordinary General Meeting of The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.				
2.30 P.M.—Auction of Valuable Household Furniture at No. 4, Elliot Crescent, Robinson R., by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.				
TO-MORROW				
Noon—Thirty-Eighth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.				
12.30 P.M.—Forty-fifth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.				
FORTHCOMING EVENTS.				
Friday, 28th April—Philharmonic Concert at City Hall, 9.15 P.M.				
Saturday, 29th April—Fourth Ordinary Annual Meeting of H. Price & Co., Ltd., 12.30 P.M.				
Saturday, 24th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., 12.30 P.M.				

THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

Bouton Rouge
and **Felucca**



A LUXURY TO
THE MAN
OF TASTE

IN 50's & 100's

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80

PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.



STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK.

A trial of which will satisfy you of its
EXCELLENCE.

PRICE:
20 Cents Per Tin.
\$2.30 Per Doz. Tins.
\$9.00 Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins.
ON SALE AT:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
KING STREET, Queen's Road Central.
CHEUNG YEE, Queen's Road Central.
MAN YEE, Queen's Road Central.
NAM HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central.
MUTUAL STORES, Queen's Road Central.
HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,
11, China Road.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, at 12, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th to 29th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. CHARLTON,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1911.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 24th.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.85	29.88	29.76
Temperature	75	78	82
Humidity	83	81	67
Wind Direction	East	West	W
Force	3	1	1
Weather	c	c	c
Rain			

Highest open air Temperature on 23rd. 79

Lowest open air Temperature on 23rd. 70

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON

BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY

C